REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 9,265—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnaghorry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 20th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 18th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET,

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, Malabar Hill, for 12 months certain, commencing from 1st September, or October the latest. Rent Rs. 200 per month, very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills,
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

Howrah, Bengal. BURN & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th July.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM,

A sure remedy for a Cough.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA,

An excellent Tonic.

Specially recommended in cases of Convalescence from Fever.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

G.'S LINIMENT,

An effectual remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA,

An invaluable remedy in diseases of a Nervous Origin, Boils, Poverty of the Blood, and all cases of Debility.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, BOMBAY.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. Eno.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. Beral."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's Fruit Salt, Fruit Saline, or Fruit Powder.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6s.*

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY — TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OUR Bombay Firm, JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., will, from the 15th July next, CEASE to EXIST except as regards its liquidation. Our HAVRE FIRM REMAINS UNALTERED and will continue to carry on the same business as before.

SIEGFRIED FRERES & Co.

Havre, 28th June 1878.

N. B.—The CLARETS, SAUTERNES, BRANDIES, &c., hitherto sold by Jules Siegfried and Co., may be obtained as heretofore at their GODOWNS in HORNBY ROW.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the purchase from the Press of DIRTY WASTE PAPER and CLEAN PAPER CUTTINGS during the twelve months, commencing the first August 1878. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Press,

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Hundred, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH-built MINIATURE OFFICE BROUGHAM, by LAURIE and MARNER, in first rate order. Price moderate.

A Grey Arab riding HORSE, age 4 years, height 14-1, good paces, and would carry a Lady. Price Rs. 600.

A pair of well-matched Chesnut Arab HORSES, thoroughly broken in single and double harness, age 5 and 6 off, height 14-2½. Price Rs. 1,400.

Apply to.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

A RESIDENCE.

TOP FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row, with a separate kitchen, nearly opposite to the General Post Office. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO RESIDENCES in the Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 65 each. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES AT GRANT BUILDINGS.

CHEAP and Convenient Residences in Grant Buildings. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A THREE-STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, nearly opposite the Government Telegraph Office. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY. LORRY SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LORRIES will RUN DAILY between DHOND and MANMAD for the conveyance of passengers.

Passengers will be carried by the lorry at the following rates, namely:—

One anna per mile for each upper class passenger who will be provided with a chair on an ordinary open lorry with 20 lbs. of luggage free.

Half anna per mile for each lower class passenger who will sit on an ordinary open lorry with 10 lbs. of luggage free.

Parcels and luggage rates as follows:—

Parcels under (5) five seers from 1 to 50 miles will be charged 12 annas and from 50 to 100 miles Re. 1-8-0.

Parcels under (10) ten seers from 1 to 50 miles will be charged Rs. 1 and from 50 to 100 miles Rs. 2-0-0.

Passengers' excess luggage will be charged as parcels rates. No parcels or packages more than 20 lbs. will be carried by lorry service contractor.

For special lorry and other information apply to Mr. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE KHANDALAWALLA, at Ahmednuggur Station.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

REFERRING to an Advertisement, dated the 25th April last, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, *Jami Jamshed* and in the *Bombay Sumachar*, the time therein mentioned for the PERSONS CLAIMING to be entitled to a DIVIDEND or DIVIDENDS in respect of any share or shares in the said Bank to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS as stated therein and to PRODUCE the CERTIFICATE or CERTIFICATES for inspection, examination and comparison with the claim or claims they shall so make, is hereby extended till the 31st day of July, instant; and notice is hereby given, that in default of persons entitled to make any claim or claims as aforesaid sending in their claim or claims before the said 31st day of July instant, and producing the Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid before that day, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any Dividend or Dividends, distribution or distributions, declared or made, before they shall have sent in such claim or claims and produce such Share Certificate or Certificates as aforesaid.—Dated this 17th day of July 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LITTLE,
Liquidator's Attorneys,

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the purpose of confirming as Special Resolutions under Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held at the said Registered Office of the Company on the 3rd day of July, instant, that is to say—

1. That the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, on and from the 31st day of July 1878.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the New Company), having a capital of Rs. 14,00,000 divided into 3,500 shares, of Rs. 400 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights, and credits, business and good-will of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (hereinafter for brevity referred to as the Old Company) exclusive, nevertheless, of all profits made or to be made by the said Old Company previous and up to the 31st day of July 1878, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer and assignment as aforesaid 2,322 shares fully paid up in the said New Company, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Old Company so and in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Old Company shall receive three shares of Rs. 400 each fully paid up in the said New Company for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Old Company. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said New Company of all the debts and liabilities, contracts, and obligations of the said Old Company as the same shall exist on the 31st day of July 1878.

3. That Messrs. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia and Merwanjee Framjee Dady Berjorna be, and they are, hereby appointed Liquidators to wind up the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to carry out and effect the sale of the property of the Company in the manner directed by the Shareholders of the said Company, and that the remuneration of the said Liquidators be fixed at Rs. 500 to be paid to each of them.

4. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay, of either of the said Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being solely present in Bombay.

5. That the said Liquidators do have all the powers given by Section 149 of the said Indian Companies' Act 1866, and also be and they are hereby authorized to purchase the interest of any shareholder dissenting under Section 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the said Company or the said Liquidators or out of monies to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, No. 34, July 16 1878.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1878, at 3½ p. m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of July 1878:—

1. That the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, instant.

2. That Messrs. Jehanghir Gustadjee and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina be, and they are, hereby appointed Liquidators to wind up this Company, and that their remuneration shall be the sum of Rs. 500 each.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to grant, convey, sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 22,50,000 divided into 3,757 shares of Rs. 500 each, and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property, and the business, good-will, effects, assets, rights and credits of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (exclusive of the profits that may be made by the said Company up to and including the 31st day of July, instant), and to receive as the consideration for such grant, conveyance, sale, assignment and transfer as aforesaid 2,970 shares of Rs. 500 each and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively, fully paid up for distribution amongst the shareholders of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of each and every share in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall for each and every share held by him at the date of the said sale receive two shares of Rs. 500 each and one share of Rs. 250 of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, respectively fully paid up.

4. That the sale and transfer of the said property of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the Liquidators subject to the covenant or undertaking on the part of the said New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to perform all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That the said Liquidators be, and they are, hereby authorised and empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and also to buy the share or shares and interest of any shareholder dissenting in manner contemplated by Section 174 of the same Act out of cash belonging to the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and which may come to their hands as Liquidators.

6. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of, either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 34 Nicol's Buildings, July 16, 1878.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.

EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0	12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERA OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEANTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, 23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch			Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	25
Do.	½ „	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case		Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case	200
Do. do.	keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 13
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the sale of Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS, beg to call special attention to the extent to which these have been appreciated in the United Kingdom as shown by the extraordinary demand which has sprung up for them. The sales during 1877 amounted to more than 900,000 dozens, or nearly 18,000 dozens weekly, representing (*vide* Government Returns of Duty Payments) ONE-TWENTIETH PART OF THE ENTIRE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each bottle bears W. and A. Gilbey's Seal and Label with full particulars as to quality, age, &c. The purity, quantity and genuineness of every article are guaranteed.

PORTS.
SHERRIES.
CLARETS.

SPARKLING WINES.
BRANDIES.
WHISKEYS, &c.

Particulars may be had on application.

FORBES AND CO.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

				Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers				25	0	28	0
The Finest India Tweed	do.	do.		30	0	34	0
Best Blue Serge	do.	do.		30	0	34	0
Best Angolas	do.	do.	from...	35	0	39	0
			to ...	45	0	51	0
Best Scotch Cheviots	do.	do.	from...	35	0	39	0
			to ...	45	0	51	0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats			from...	40	0	45	0
			to ...	45	0	51	0
Morning or Visiting Coats	do.	do.	from...	36	0	41	0
			to ...	40	0	45	0
Vests to match above				9	0	10	0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality				75	0	85	0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk				85	0	95	0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best				24	0	27	0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords				26	0	29	0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SHIKAR KITS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share (or equal to 15 per cent. on the capital of the Company), will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 18th inst.

By Order of the Directors,

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, July 17, 1878.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

		Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle		Rs. 2-0	2-4
„	double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, by an M. A. (European) an engagement as Private Tutor or Master in a School. Excellent testimonials. Address Alpha, Pier House, Mazagon.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

TO LET, a SMALL BUNGALOW on the Race Course. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road.

TO LET in the Fort, Premises admirably adapted for Offices, Residences and Bachelors' quarters. For particulars apply to R. KOLAJI & Co., 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, THREE BAGS ENGLISH PERMANENT HAY SEED. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co. 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR the best SEWING MACHINES see TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT in the SUPPLEMENT SHEET of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

ULLAGED CHAMPAGNE to be sold cheap Quarts Rs. 20 and Pints Rs. 12 per dozen CASH. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

"INITIAL" STATIONERY. In boxes of 50 sheets Notepaper and 50 Envelopes, embossed in 4 colours. Rs. 1-8. MANAGER, Caxton Works, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Costs when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

UNTERZEICHNETER ist bereit mildthätige Beiträge für die armen Hinterlassenen der bei dem beklagenswerthen Verluste Sr. Majestät Schiff "Gross er Kurfürst" verunglückten Seeleute entgegenzunehmen und bittet Zusendungen an das Kaiserlich Deutsche Consulat in Bombay zu addressiren.

C. KAPP,
Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the First day of August next, at 3 o'clock p. m, for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the year ende June 1878.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To appoint a Director in room of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., who retires by rotation, in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at a quarter past 3 o'clock p.m., to pass the following Resolutions, viz:—

RESOLUTION I.

Resolved,—That the Factories and Presses of the Company be leased to the Mofussil Company, Limited, on the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Company agree to lease to the Mofussil Company the Ginning Factories of the Company situate at Broach and Pallej with the Land appertaining thereto to be held and worked by the Mofussil Company for a term of 3 years from the 1st day of January 1879.

2. The Company shall provide a sum or sums of money not exceeding Rs. 20,000 in the whole as may be required by the Mofussil Company to be extended for the purpose of working the said Factories or for the purpose of moving the Presses and machinery connected therewith of the Company at present situate at Broach and re-erecting them elsewhere or for providing a finishing Press and other new machinery or for such other purposes connected with the working and business of the Factories and Presses of the Company as the Mofussil Company may see fit, provided nevertheless that the objects for which such monies are required and the sums to be expended thereon shall be first submitted to and sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. The net profits of the Ginning Factories belonging to both Companies at Broach and Pallej shall be divided annually between this and the Mofussil Company, Limited, in proportion of the number of Gins which each Company possesses at Broach and Pallej respectively, it being the intention of both parties that the Gins of each Company shall be fairly worked as may be considered most for the benefit of the shareholders of the two Companies jointly and for the purpose of ascertaining the above proportions it is admitted between this Company and the Mofussil Company that the number of Gins belonging to this Company at Broach is 90,—the Mofussil Company having a like number there, while those belonging to the Company at Vallej are 60 only in number, while the Mofussil Company have 88. Out of the profits of the Factories of both Companies will be paid all expenses of management both at the Factories and in Bombay including the Commission payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers and a proportion (equal to the proportion of Gins owned by each Company) of the costs of the establishment of the Mofussil Company in Bombay, the net profits only being divided in the above proportions. In case of actual loss owing to the failure of the Cotton crops and a consequent necessity for closing the Factories, the Company shall still bear a like proportion of the establishment which the Mofussil Company think it needful to maintain.

4. The Company shall at their own expense, but out of the money to be provided as agreed by Clause 2, (above written) remove either one or both of their Presses now at Broach with the machinery belonging thereto, to such place or places as may be named by the Mofussil Company, and approved of by the Board of Directors of this Company, and shall there erect the same in complete working order and shall if necessary and so required by the Mofussil Company provide out of the same monies a finishing Press therefore. Such Press or Presses shall be worked by the Mofussil Company when and as their Directors may deem it expedient to do so, and the net profit earned after deducting all working expenses, and such results as may arise on purchase of Cotton in the event of it being necessary to purchase Cotton for the purpose of keeping the Press or Presses in work, shall be divided between the two Companies in the proportions of 2-3rds to this Company and 1-3rd to the Mofussil Company, or in the event of Loss, the respective Companies to bear proportion as before stated. Provided that in case the Mofussil Company shall require and expend for the purpose of moving and re-erecting the said Press or Presses and providing a finishing Press (as well as for the working expenses) a larger sum than Rs. 20,000 as provided for by Clause 2 the Mofussil Company shall provide the additional sum that may be required and shall be entitled to charge the Company prior to distribution of profits with interest on such additional sum at the rate of nine per cent per annum and the principal sum with interest shall be repayable by the Company at its option on or before the expiration of the said term of 3 years to the Mofussil Company.

5. The Mofussil Company shall during the said term keep and at the expiration thereof deliver up the Factories, Presses, Gins, Engines, Machinery and Premises in good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear only excepted), but the Company shall defray the expenses of repairs required in consequence of any breakdown unless the same be caused by the culpable negligence of the servants of the Mofussil Company in which case the necessary repairs shall be forthwith effected by the Mofussil Company.

6. At the expiration of the said term of 3 years it shall be optional with the Mofussil Company on GIVING SIX MONTHS' previous NOTICE in writing to the Directors of this Company to enter into a fresh agreement with the Company on the same terms.

RESOLUTION II.

That Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the place of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and that Clause [illegible] of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended accordingly.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th July 1878.

Home telegrams continue to report increased steadiness in the Produce Markets generally, but notwithstanding the peaceful termination of the Conference, both Consols and French Rentes have still a downward tendency, and are now quoted by Reuter at 95⅞ and 114½ respectively. Rates for both are, however, unusually high, and the decline is no doubt attributable to sales on the part of investors, as now that all fears of war are at an end, capitalists can find better employment for their money than in Government Securities.

The only quotable alteration in the London Produce Markets yesterday was a further advance of 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Coffee was unchanged at 104 lbs. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation, 73 lbs. per cwt for Good Old Native Ceylon, and 78 per cwt. for Mysore. The Stock was the same as on the 9th instant—viz., 21,000 tons, both the imports and deliveries amounting to 700 tons. The Stock at all European ports is given at 123,250 tons. The Seed markets are steady but unchanged.

In the Manchester Market yesterday there was a good enquiry, but business was checked by the firmness of holders. Quotations are unchanged. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which, however, only 800 bales were Surats, although the market for them is said to be firm. There is no alteration in prices.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents. per lb. Futures have advanced 1-16, being quoted at 11 3-16 cents. per lb. for October delivery. The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that "the condition of the Cotton crop is equal to that of June," when it will be remembered the average of ten Cotton States was estimated at 99 per cent. As the season is an early one, arrivals of the new crop should be coming in the ports in small quantities by this time, and the Receipts, prior to the 1st of September will probably exceed those of last season, which amounted to 6,000 bales.

The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts........	3,000	1,890	3,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,706,000	3,925,300	4,074,400

Bar Silver is unchanged at 52½ to ⅝ per oz. A withdrawal of £250,000 from the Bank of England for France is announced. The market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bank Bills has declined to 2¼ per cent. The rate of Exchange on London in Paris is francs 25·12. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8d.

Sterling Exchange has been weaker here throughout the day, and closes at 1-16 per rupee below our yesterday's quotations with very little business doing, pending the announcement of the sale of Council Bills to-day, which are not expected to be allotted above last week's rate. To-day's quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	......		1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6	months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits,	6	,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	6	,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	2·13¼	

On Calcutta rates remain at 100½ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

Government Paper continues very strong, and is in good demand at Rs.95¼ to 95⅝ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half per cents. and Rs. 104½ for Fives-and-a-half. The New Loan has advanced to Rs. 101⅝ to Rs. 101⅞.

The Share Market has been rather quieter to-day, and sales of Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip have been made in some instances at slightly easier prices. For Bank of Bombays there are also sellers at yesterday's buying rates.

Cotton is very firmly held, but very little business has been reported to-day at our yesterday's quotations.

Seeds are steady at Rs. 6-12 for Linseed, and Rs. 7-13 per cent. for Guzerat Rapeseed.

Wheat is unchanged at Rs. 37-8 per candy for Good White.

In Freights small engagements have been made during the day in steamers on the Liverpool berth at £18·9s. per ton. The P. and O. Company are booking Seeds for London at 15s., and Cotton for Trieste and Venice at 25s. and 20s. per ton respectively. In sailing vessels there is nothing doing, the nominal rates for Liverpool are still 17s. 6d. and 11s. 3d. per ton for Iron and Wood.

In Coals we hear of small sales to steamers in Harbour at full rates, but no transactions to arrive are reported.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th July 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,978	0	0
Merchandise	23,666	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	458	0	0
Totl Rs...	60,602	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,112	0	0
Merchandise	41,242	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph	505	0	0
To'al Rs......	82,059	0	0
Decrease Rs........	21,457	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Prince Charlie, 1,346 tons, Captain D. W. W. Twine, will sail to-day for Lussiana, in ballast.

The s. s. Galatia, 1,380 tons, Captain D. Pearson, will sail to-day for Narakel and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Persien Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Currimbhoy, and 32 deck passengers.

The s. s. Bernina, 1,160 tons, Captain G. W. Allen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Brooksley and son, Mrs Roberts and infant.

The Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hancock, Mrs Birch, Mr. E. W. Bold, and Mr. Sewell.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain R T. Dundas, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—1,213 packages piecegoods, 472 bales twist, 16 cases cochineal, 10 cases codliver oil, 5 cases umbrellas, 65 packages oilmanstore, 203 packages provision, 111 packages wine, 1,000 packages steel, 98 packages paper, 32 cases gin, 6 packages rum, 561 packages beer, 117 packages oil, 38 bottles quicksilver, 98 packages varnish, 2,396 plates spelter, 500 barrels cement, 15 cases tinned plates, 4 cases saffron, 118 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 11 packages ivory, 1 package shells, 39 packages gum, 7 packages tea and many other packages of merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Europa(s)............	Thessen.......	Portland.
	Trentham Hall(s)...	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Bernina (s)	Allen	Liverpool.
	Punjaub (s)	Allen	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Galatia, Pearson, to Calcutta.
Ship Prince Charlie, to Lussiana.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mahratta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.—Barque Yvonne et Marie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
14	Allum Gheer	Mauritius.
15	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
	Bokhara (s)............	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
14	Chyebassa (s)	Calcutta.
	Chanda (s)...............	Calcutta.
15	St. Andrew	Valparaiso.
	Busheer (s)	Rangoon.
	Khandalla (s)...........	Southampton.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s. s. Bokhara, from Southampton :—From Southampton to Madras—Mr Cammell, Lieut Lewis. From Melbourne—Mr R B Smyth and Mr T Laing. From Galle—Mr Cockburn Hood and Mr J Milne.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
June. 14 Joseh a Ropes A, barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
14 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
25 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
28 Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
July. 1 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
2 Glendale, ss, Battram, from Cardiff.
2 Stad Haarlem, ss, Roer, from Hankow.
3 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Venice.
3 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.
3 Woodburn, ss, Thompson, from Calcutta.
4 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, from Rangoon.
7 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Bombay.
7 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.
7 Burmah, ss, Hay, from Zanzibar.
7 Java, ss, Pratt, from London.
7 Jeranos, ss, Pashby, from Bassein.
7 Agra, s, Heaseman, from Kurrachee.
8 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

July. 3 Stad Haarlem, ss, Roer, to London.
3 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
3 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta.
3 Woodburn, ss, Thompson, to London.
4 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, to Portsaid F O.
6 Undaunted, H M S, Smith, to Seycelles.
6 Joseph a Ropes A, barque, Snow, to Kurrachee.
7 Glendale, ss, Battram, to Bussorah.
7 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.
7 Almora, ss, Hutchinson, to London.
8 Jeranos, ss, Pashby, to Malta F O.
9 Java, ss, Pratt, to Kurrachee.
9 Agra, ss, Heaseman, to London.
9 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph a Ropes, A, Barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Burmah, ss, Hay, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 17.

From Liverpool.

Palm s—1,690 bars and 621 bundles iron, Tyebally Essoobally.
India s—460 bundles sheet iron, 185 bundles hoop iron, 45 iron plates and 2 casks iron sheets, Tezpall Gopejee ; 42 boxes plates, s s [illegible].
City of Baltimore s—800 bundles sheet iron, Kuverjee Jewanjee Guzdar ; 200 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Gulamhoosein.
Speke Hall s—3 casks hardware, Mamedally Habutbhoy.
Trentham Hall s—4 casks black paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 10 casks port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From London.

India s—9 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette.
Jeanie Douglas—7 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally.
Sydney Eggers—75 drums linseed oil 20 drums turpentine 4 cases varnish and 3 casks paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 8 hogshead pale ale, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 15 cases castoroil, cases salad oil, 4 cases hair oil and 119 cases oilmanstore, Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally.
Pekin s—5 drums and 2 cases varnish and 1 cask paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 25 drums varnish, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 12 casks glass vials, Jewanjee Esmaljee.
Stockbridge—125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Henry Balckow s—3 packages hardware, 50 drums 'calsa oil, 15 drums sperm oil, 10 drums neats fruit oil, and 10 drums olive oil, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 40 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 80 cases claret, 10 cases moselle and 1 hogshead sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 80 cases writing paper and 1 case marble paper, John S Elmore and Co ; 75 drums turpentine, 11 drums varnish, 200 drums linseed oil, and 12 casks paint, Nuzeerally Sumsoodin ; 50 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchund.
Bernina s—3 casks iron washer, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

From Marseilles.

Kashgar s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co ; 2 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Glasgow.

India s—2 cases whiskey, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Fanne—200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Genoa.

Assyria s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 17.

For Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—65 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Bellona s—150 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee, 55 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 80 bales wool, Nursee Kuttow ; 200 bales cotton, Wookerda Poonsee ; 12 bales cotton and 2,238 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 19 bales wool, Mahujee Purmanund 15 bales wool, Premjee Damoder.
Fannie Tucker—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
India s—3 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 423 cwts surseeseed, Memras Rambux.

For London.

Reaper—107¾ cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co ; 94½ cwts coir yarn, Ebjee Woomersee.

For Venice.

Khiva s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Galatia s—142 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.
Rajpootana s—20 bales cotton, W Legeyt and Co.
Galatea s—142 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luchmondas.

For Suez.

Khiva s—6 cwts dryginger, Essac Salloon ; 500 lbs cardamoms, Aga Syed Meerza.

For Hongkong.

Speke Hall s—50 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 60 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee ; 17 chests opium, S N Talatee ; 12 chests opium, Moorarbhoy Vizbookandass ; 43 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 28½ chests opium, E J Abraham ; 95 cwts googul and 76 myraballams, Vallubdass Ramjee ; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co. 13½ chests opium, Gobhagmul.
Kashgar s—10 cwts cambaystone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 74 cwts brokenglasses, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 60 cases sharkfins, 200 cwts sandalwood, and 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 270 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 7 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

HIGH COURT—July. 18.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

For Judgment.

534-77—Craigie, L and O—D Vussonjee and others vs S Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C.

Long Causes.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Maneckjee Petit and another—Craigie L and O.
137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

156-78—In person—Hemraj Luckmidass vs Veerjee Jairam—Crawford and B.

Long Causes.

668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bal Bappoo and others—Crawford and B.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
100-78—Janardhun and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee C vs Arub Oomer and another.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Nemraz Notundass vs Shaik Essa bin, &c,—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—V M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday and others—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

For Judgment.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Sewjee Cullianjee vs Chuttoorbhooj Dewjee &c—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

New Long Causes standing over.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Shah Moolchund Khooshalchund and others—Prescot and W and Ardaser & H.

For Argument on Taxing Master's Certificate.

744-77—Ardaseer and H—Ruttonjee Rustomjee and others vs Edulljee Nusserwanjee S and others—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 16.

Begbie, Capt, European Veteran, from furlough, from England. West, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Sadra.

DEPARTURES.—July 16.

Begbie, Capt, European Veteran, from furlough, to Ootacamund.

July 17.

Fairbrother, Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 17th July 1878.

H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut H D M Minchin, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Sind Horse, to Officiate as Squadron Officer, Poona Horse, as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Regimental Order, dated May 10th, directing Lieut-Col J R Strutt, 3rd Regt N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Sholapur.

Regimental Order, dated June 25th, directing Lieut C Russell, R H A, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Kirkee.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieut J M Johnstone, H M's 83rd Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon J E V Foss, M D, to remain in England till the departure of the first troop ship to India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 13.)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G C S I, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months.

Captain W J Williamson is confirmed, as substantive pro tempore, in his appointment as Inspector General of Police in the General Police District of Assam, and also as Inspector General of Prisons, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Lieut-Colonel A E Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson, C S, Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade.

The services of Lieut P H Wallerstein, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 24th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N W Provinces and Oudh, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R E, C S I, F R S, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and the said Lieutenant General R Strachey has this afternoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.

The services of Mr D J A Campbell, Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in place of those of Mr R H Anderson.

Surgeon-Major A Garden is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Tezpur in Assam.

Mr O H Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, in addition to his other duties.

The services of the Rev B Hammond, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr D E Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Mysore, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Assistant Conservators.

Captain H Wylie, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgeon O T Duke, Medical Officer of the Biluchistan Agency, is appointed to the charge of the office of 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Wylie, proceeding on privilege leave.

The following extract from regimental orders issued by the Officer in temporary command of the Deolée Irregular Force, dated 7th June, is confirmed :—Lieut C Herbert having reported his departure on the 6th June, Captain P W Smith, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd in Command, will revert to his substantive appointment of Adjutant, and continue to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties.

Mr Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, B A, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 1st July.

Mr G W Macleod is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T H Biggs, or until further orders.

Military Department.

First class Veterinary Surgeon G Evans, M D, Army Veterinary Department, to officiate, temporarily, as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd circle, Bengal.

Major A L'E H Holmes, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major H G Waterfield, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 15th July.

Major A S Hunter, R A, Chief Garrison Instructor, to be Director of Garrison Instruction in India, with effect from the 1st July 1878.

Captain (Brevet Major) R S Robinson, R A, Deputy Assay Master and Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is granted furlough to Australia or Europe on medical certificate for one year.

Hony Lieut S Vandrass, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 175 per mensem.

Marine Department.

G G O No 34 notifying the appointment of Mr G S Duncan as a 3rd class Engineer in H M Indian Marine, is cancelled.

The services of Mr C H Lynch, 3rd grade officer, attached to the I G S Amberwitch, are dispensed with.

Mr S L Carr, 3rd grade officer of the I G S, Semiramis, is transferred to the I G S, Amberwitch, vice Mr C H Lynch.

Mr W H W Searle, 4th grade officer of the I G S, Dalhousie, is transferred to the I G S, Enterprise.

Mr H J Black, 4th grade officer of the I G S May Frere, is transferred to the I G S Dalhousie, vice Mr W H W Searle.

Public Works Department.

Mr W F Hamilton is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieut-Colonel J Bonus, R E, Superintending Engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, in addition to his own duties as Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence of Colonel Medley, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders. While so officiating Lieutenant-Colonel Bonus will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class.

Lieutenants H E S Abbott and H Appleton, R E, are appointed to the P W Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Colonel A Cadell, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in the P W Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, during the absence of Major-General J E T Nicolls, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major E Swetenham, S C, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India during the absence of Colonel Cadell, or until further orders.

Sergeant E Lean, Overseer Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

The following officiating appointments are made consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr A Herbage, Traffic Manager, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf Section :—Mr H C Mance, Superintendent, to act as Traffic Manager, vice Herbage. Mr G W Sealy, Assistant Superintendent, to act as Superintendent, vice Mance. Mr J P Hawkins, 1st grade clerk, to act as Assistant Superintendent, vice Sealy.

The Hon'ble H S Cunningham will discharge the duties of President of the Famine Commission during the period for which General R Strachey temporarily occupies a seat in the Council of the Governor General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 11.)

The services of Dr H Warth, Collector of Inland Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

The Rev W H Tribe, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev J K Stuart, Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev W M Lethbridge, Chaplain of the Derajat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and a half.

Surgeon C W Calthrop, Civil Surgeon of Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Hony Surgeon Major J R Deane, Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala is placed in visiting charge of Gujrat, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Calthrop.

Surgeon A McGregor, in officiating medical charge of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his other duties.

Mr F St G deL Tucker, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Captain J S Tait, Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police, has obtained privilege leave for two months and nineteen days.

Mr R Richardson, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Gurdaspur District.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 22nd, 5h. 7·2m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 18	......	5 34	6 38	1 21 m 1 47 a	7 24 m 8 2 a
Fri. 19	......	5 34	6 38	1 57 m 2 18 a	7 57 m 8 38 a
Sat. 20	......	5 34	6 38	2 38 m 2 49 a	8 33 m 9 13 a
Sun. 21	5th Sunday after Trinity	5 34	6 38	3 20 m 3 20 a	9 11 m 9 53 a
Mon. 22	......	5 35	6 37	4 11 m 3 52 a	9 55 m 10 36 a
Tues. 23	......	5 35	6 37	5 17 m 4 27 a	10 53 m 11 31 a
Wed. 24	......	5 35	6 37	6 42 m 5 25 a	0 7 a ......

POSTAL NOTICE.

Consequent upon the admission of Canada into the General Postal Union with effect from the 1st July 1878, the rates of postage and conditions appertaining to correspondence with union countries served through the United Kingdom will be applicable from the date above mentioned to correspondence with Canada. The following entry will be substituted for the present entry relating to Canada in the Foreign Post Schedule of the Postal Guide, viz :—

	Each letter. C denotes compulsory prepayment.		Printed papers, &c.	
			Each newspaper.	Each packet.
	Per ½ oz.	Registration fee.	Per 4 oz	Per 2 oz.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Canada.—Dominion of (British), including British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Vancouver's Island. Via Brindisi through United Kingdom.	C 6	4	2	2½
Via Brindisi through Italy...	5	4	1	1½

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEST—June 26th, at Edinburgh, the wife of W. J. Best, Esq. of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—July 12th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon Major S. C. Amesbury, 6th B. L. I., of a son.

DRYSDALE—July 13th, at Landour, the wife of Mr. W. McG Drydsdale, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, of a son.

McCASKILL—July 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Malcolm McCaskill, of a son.

SHAW—June 27th, at Coconada, the wife of J Edward Shaw, Bank of Madras, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—July 11th, near Tenkasi, Tinnevelly, Harold Courthopt, the infant son of Mr and Mrs J A Davies, aged months.

GROUSELLIERS—June 29th, at Dinapore, suddenly of heart-disease, Edward de Grouselliers, Executive Engineer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, P. W. D., aged 48 years.

JOYES—July 12th, at Ootacamund, W. B. Walter Joyes, Esq., of heart-disease, aged 50 years.

SHAW—June 27th, at Coconada, the infant daughter of Mary and Edward Shaw.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

The triumphal reception of Lord Beaconsfield at Dover and in London crowns the edifice of England's humiliation. Here is a Minister who has done nothing but sell the honour of England for the government of the island of Cyprus, and the degenerate English people greet him on his return home as if he were the equal of the victors of Blenheim and Waterloo. This reproach England has incurred through the determined efforts of the London press to represent as a glorious triumph for Lord Beaconsfield every trifling concession made by Russia. The *New York Herald* style of journalism, first tried in London by the *Daily Telegraph*, has now been completely naturalized ; and the *Times* vies with the *Telegraph* in unscrupulous pandering to the patriotic prejudices of the people and the ambition of men in power. The assent of Russia to the English proposal that Turkish troops should still garrison the Balkans is vaunted as a surpassing victory, though to gain it the English Plenipotentiaries abandoned to Russia not only Schumla and Varna, but even Sofia, the holders of which last city can, as was proved in the late war, at any time turn the positions in the Balkans. It seems to be quite forgotten, too, that the Ministry might two years ago have prevented the Russians from even crossing the Danube, and that the concessions they obtain now are not clear gains but only deductions from losses. Lord Salisbury's despatch is only intended to throw dust in people's eyes. It is probably put forth to show the Foreign Secretary's gratitude for the patronage Lord Beaconsfield so ostentatiously bestowed upon him at Dover. Who can believe, after what these Ministers have done, that the new Convention will be observed more faithfully than the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, or that England will ever fight for Turkey again. We see what, after two years of splendid talk and serious preparations for war, she has done. She has taken Cyprus, and let European Turkey perish, besides giving to Russia by the cession of Batoum an excellent overland trade route into Central Asia. Her conduct reminds one of the old Joe Miller story of a man who had been robbed of his hat, and who, after pursuing the thief for some distance, leant breathless against a lamp-post. A sympathizing bystander came up and heard the tale of his sorrows. "Are you sure you can't run any further ?" "Yes." "Then," suiting the action to the word, "I may as well have your wig." This is exactly the kind of sympathetic treatment England has given to Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield has gone back to London with the wig in his pocket, and—shades of Chatham and Palmerston!—the English people welcome him as the greatest and most magnanimous statesman of the age.

While writing a few days ago about Lord Lytton's despatch to the Secretary of State on the Vernacular Press Act, we expressed our regret that it did not appear from the correspondence published in India what share the subordinate Governments of this country had taken in framing that piece of retrogressive legislation. This deficiency is now supplied by the publication in a Parliamentary Blue Book of all the confidential Minutes of Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners, and Members of Council on the Viceroy's original suggestion that the time had come for gagging the Native Press. We give elsewhere the Bombay contribution towards the completion of this great work, consisting of Minutes by Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Gibbs, and Mr. Ashburner, and a remarkable opinion given by Mr. Marriott, the Advocate-General of Bombay, on an article in a native paper of this Presidency, the gist of which was that the English rulers of India had become very proud, and that pride often has a fall, this maxim being pointed by a reference to the advance of the Russians in Asia as seeming to threaten the security of the English domination in this country. Mr. Marriott held that this speculative moral essay on the causes of the rise and fall of Empires came clearly within the provisions of section 124A of the Penal Code, which makes seditious writing for the purpose of exciting disaffection against the British Government a criminal offence. If the Advocate-General was right in his opinion, and the law was already strong enough to punish the writer of such mere rhetorical sedition as the article in question was composed of, it follows that the introduction of the new Act was unnecessary. Sir Richard Temple's Government, however, unfortunately did not make the experiment of testing the efficacy of the existing law. They preferred to fall in with the views of the Viceroy ; and although it appears that Lord Lytton's Minute, which was circulated to the local Governments, contained no mention of the proposal, afterwards adopted, to deprive Indian editors of the privilege allowed to Irish editors under the Peace Preservation Act of appealing to a Civil or Criminal Court after the seizure of their presses, it is quite clear from the tone of the remarks made by Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues that they would have cheerfully approved of this extension of the pains and penalties to be inflicted on writers of what any executive officer of Government might be pleased to call sedition. Indeed, Sir Richard seems to hint, in one of the concluding paragraphs of his Minute, that to close an editor's mouth effectually no appeal should be allowed ; for he says that liberty to bring a suit "after seizure of the press would be dangerous and embarrassing," unless Government took care to enact that the only test of whether an article was seditious or not should be "*its own opinion*!" This remark, which Sir Richard no doubt thought would never see the light, reveals the arbitrary temper of the present Governor of Bombay, and the same disposition is apparent in his sorrowful admission that he is afraid "the English section of the Indian Press must be left alone"—for the present, we dare say, he whispered to himself. Once let him and ingrained despots like him get the chance the introduction of the Vernacular Press Act in its original form would have afforded them, and they would soon stamp out with the most deliberate vindictiveness every semblance of independent speech and thought within their reach. Sir Richard gives the Native Press of Bombay a very bad character, and it was no doubt much more outspoken than that of Bengal, but we think it is a pity he did not content himself on this side of India with continuing his Bengal practice of "extracting the loyal and disloyal passages and reprinting them in parallel columns, in order to strike a sort of balance for his own consideration." That was a humorous and sensible way of treating publications which were of no great importance. Sir Richard asserts, "with extreme deference," of course, that the Government of India made a mistake in taking too much notice of statements made by the Native Press, yet no sooner is he made Governor of Bombay than he himself hastens to commit this very error. It is instructive, however, to observe that Sir Richard Temple's recollection of how he treated the Native Press in Bengal is completely at variance with the statement made by Sir Ashley Eden, the real author of the Act, that since Lord Northbrook's time—that is to say, during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Richard Temple—"the editors of the most seditious papers have been praised and flattered (by the Bengal Government) till they have become actually reckless." Indeed, one might almost suppose that Sir A. Eden had been driven to take action in this matter by a feeling of contemptuous dislike for Sir Richard Temple and his creatures—the reckless editors of seditious Bengalee newspapers. We shall look with interest for Sir Richard's reply to this charge that he was the chief patron of sedition in Bengal.

We have read with much satisfaction the excellent Minutes in which the Duke of Buckingham and the members of his Council deprecate the introduction of a reactionary, uncalled-for, and irritating measure of legislation. But the best Minute in this whole collection is one written by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, in August 1876, which concludes with the pithy remark—"My advice is, that when a fitting case arises we should enforce the law we have, and that we should not attempt under present circumstances to alter the law"—and which was so unanswerable that the Viceroy quietly waited till Sir A. Hobhouse had left India before venturing to disregard his advice. It is gratifying to find that the late Law Member of the Government of India, when urged by his colleagues to gag the press, could remember that he was an Englishman, and boldly say—"It may be my English prejudices, but I have an almost invincible repugnance to stir in this matter except under the pressure of some necessity which not only would justify action, but would show us clearly what remedy was wanted." Sir A. Hobhouse shows with convincing logic that the distinction set up between the English and Vernacular Press in India cannot be maintained, and that if the Government begins by gagging the latter it must proceed ere long to get the former also within its clutches. No doubt, this development of the process of muzzling public opinion was foreseen by some persons, though we doubt if many Anglo-Indian officials can have reflected to what extreme courses of repression their attempts to silence criticism might ultimately lead them. They could not stop even when they had ruined the Anglo-Indian Press. What could be more "seditious" than Mr. Gladstone's writings in the *Nineteenth Century* and speeches in Parliament, or than the leading articles in many of the English papers on important questions of Indian policy? The suspicious and watchful officials who detect in every gibe at one of themselves a deadly plot to overthrow English rule in India could never rest in peace even after the free press of this country had ceased to exist, until they had prohibited the importation of books and newspapers from England, or established a censorship to mutilate such publications by cutting out of them all dangerous contributions when they reached Bombay. Even the proceedings in Parliament could not be allowed to circulate freely in India. This would be the legitimate result of such legislation as the Government of India has attempted. Its tendency is to create throughout this Empire a silence as of the grave, broken only from time to time by one of Lord Lytton's after-dinner speeches, or by a Minute in which Sir Richard Temple proves for the thousandth time that British rule in India is the wisest, the strongest, the noblest, the most virtuous, and the most beneficent that has ever existed on this earth, and that he is its most splendid *avatar*. Let us pray that no further steps may be taken towards the consummation of this policy. The Parliament of England will, we may rest assured, demand far more convincing evidence than has satisfied Lord Cranbrook, that active sedition, calling for the interference of Government existed in this country when the Vernacular Press Act was passed, and that it could not be repressed by the law then in force. We see that Lord Lytton, in his telegram to the Secretary of State dated 13th March, 1878, speaks of "the increasing seditious violence of the Native Press, now directly provocative to rebellion" ; but where is the proof that this language did the least harm ? The Viceroy himself frequently boasts of the loyalty of the people and princes of India ; and nothing has happened for years to show that active rebellion against the British Government is meditated by any considerable party of malcontents. But, again, have the provisions of the Penal Code for the punishment of sedition been tried and found wanting ? The House of Commons will pounce immediately on this as the fatal objection to the Vernacular Press Act, that the Government had never tried the effect of the law previously existing. The Surat case is absolutely the first in which a serious effort has been made to punish native editors for inciting people to commit a riot ; yet, with the old law thus untried, the Government of India hastens to pass a new law which is opposed to the spirit that has for half a century animated the British administration. It is idle to say that the Vernacular Press Act is milder than the Penal Code. What offends one in this Act is that it does not provide for the punishment of criminals only, but degrades and puts a stigma on the whole Press by keeping all editors under surveillance, and compelling them to prove that they are not all rogues and traitors.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 27.

Summer has now fairly set in. Rainy-windy weather has given place to cloudless skies, brilliant sunshine, and soft summer breezes. In fact, from ten in the forenoon to about six or seven in the evening the heat in town is extreme. But the people of Berlin have an advantage over the Parisians and Viennese, in the close proximity of the splendid Thier Garten. The Bois de Boulogne of Paris and the Prater at Vienna are both a little too far from the central parts of those cities ; but at Berlin, the Unter den Linden, the centre and leading thoroughfare of the city, runs right into the very middle of the Thier Garten. The Unter den Linden is a splendid broad double avenue, having something of the character of the Boulevards at Paris, the Ringstrasse at Vienna, and the Broadway at New York. It is a pleasanter, but less showy and much shorter promenade than the Parisian Boulevards, and it is shorter too, and at the same time less active and characteristic than the Broadway, at least as I remember that remarkable thoroughfare, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, during the early part of the American Civil War. On the whole, it most nearly resembles the Vienna Ringstrasse, though the latter, as its name implies, is circular, completely inclosing the Innerstadt, the centre and oldest part of the city, whereas the Unter den Linden (under the lime trees) is perfectly straight and of much more limited extent than the Ringstrasse. As on the Parisians and Viennese promenades, the four lines of trees in this noble street are all still young and small. The hotels and private residences, on each side, vie in splendour with any in the world ; and the shops, though there are, of course, much fewer of them than on the Boulevards of Paris in the costliness and elegance of their contents, and the taste displayed in their arrangement, almost rival those of the French capital.

The illness of the Emperor from his wounds, and the three weeks' mourning observed by the Court for the death of the King of Hanover, have prevented the city of Berlin from giving such a gay reception to its distinguished guests as was intended. Yet there have been many private balls, and not to speak of the Crown Prince and Princess's hospitality, at Potsdom, the Countess Cairolyi's receptions and entertainments have been very large and successful. Count Cairolyi is the second Austrian Plenipotentiary, and is a man of large property. Lord Odo Russell also, and several of the other permanent Ambassadors to the German Court, have given large dinner parties. The parties at the Count St. Vallier's, in particular, have been especially well spoken of.

June, July, and August are generally considered the dead season at Berlin, but the meeting of Congress has, this year, retained in town many who would now, otherwise, be either in the country, or at the Paris Exhibition. As soon as the three weeks' mourning for the King of Hanover are over, we may, as the Emperor's condition is daily improving, expect a round of Court receptions and festivities to begin.

If it be true, as there can be little doubt it is, that British prestige, which had been so raised by Lord Salisbury's masterly Despatch in April, suffered terribly by the publication of the so-called secret agreement between England and Russia, it is equally true that within the last few days that prestige has been much more than re-established. This is mainly due to the decided and resolute course pursued by Lord Beaconsfield. At the end of last week great fears were entertained here that the Congress would come to an untimely end, without having arrived at any results whatever. Our first Plenipotentiary intimated last week that unless Russia accepted at once the scheme submitted by England for the re-organization of Bulgaria, the British delegates would withdraw from the Congress. This declaration produced a great sensation in the August assembly, and Count Shouvaloff is said to have become somewhat excited in manner and language, whereupon Prince Bismarck, after his wont, when the discussions grow too heated, adjourned the debate and broke up the meeting for the day. Prince Gortschakoff, supposed to be suffering much from gout, was unable to attend the sitting ; but he was in constant communication with Count Shouvaloff and Baron d'Oubril, through the medium of Secretaries and messengers, and on learning the critical state of affairs, and the abrupt adjournment to which they had led, he immediately, after a hasty consultation with his colleagues, despatched the Chief Secretary of the Embassy to St. Petersburg, to inform the Czar of the state of affairs, and to obtain his Imperial Majesty's commands as to the course to be pursued. On Saturday a telegram arrived from St. Petersburg, authorizing the Russian delegates to accept the English scheme. Thus passed a crisis which, at one time, seemed likely to lead to a serious rupture. Since then matters have proceeded more satisfactorily, and we may now reasonably hope that the Bulgarian question has been almost finally disposed of. On the evening of the day the telegram from St. Petersburg arrived, announcing Russia's acceptance of the English programme, Prince Bismarck invited Lord Beaconsfield to a quiet family dinner party. The questions raised on this point—generally considered the most important of all—have been more than the mere withdrawal of the Russians to the other side of the Balkans. The fortresses of the passes are to be garrisoned by 25,000 Turkish soldiers—whether by regulars or militia does not yet appear quite clear ; probably, however, by the former. There was much warm discussion over the number, Russia desiring it to be limited to 12,000, while she sought to retain a very large force of her own troops north of the Balkan line. The Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers, however, insisted that she should not occupy that province with more than 20,000 men, and that at the expiration of nine months, or as some accounts say, six months, they shall completely evacuate all territory tributary to Turkey. Of course there were many minor points to be settled on the Bulgarian question, and of some of these I shall have something to say presently.

The general result, however, has been a decided victory for English diplomacy. But all the credit is not due to Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues. They were ably and firmly supported by Counts Andrassy and Carolyi, the Austrian delegates. Indeed, the recent mobilization of the Austrian army, and the continued preparations for war in Austro-Hungary, have much alarmed the Russian Government, while greatly strengthening the hands of our representatives here. There can be no question but that the spirited and firm proceedings of the British Government have had a great effect on Austrian statesmen, encouraging them to adopt a more decided attitude than formerly ; but I have more than once told you in my letters from Vienna, of the extensive preparations, both naval and military, which Austria was quietly and unostentatiously, but nevertheless very steadily making, even so far back as last autumn. It is true, I did not at that time think she would evince a disposition to adopt the firm position she has taken since it has become evident that England was really in earnest in preparing for war.

It is said the rest of the assembly showed decided sympathy with our statesmen, and I hear from good authority that Prince Bismarck and Lord Beaconsfield continue on most excellent terms, the former expressing great admiration for the British Premier's abilities and conduct at the Congress.

The interest felt here in the proceedings of the Congress is increasing daily, and a considerably larger crowd now collects in front of the Radzivill Palace, to see the members arrive and depart, than during the first sittings. Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield are the great objects of attraction at present, particularly the latter. The people crowd round him, and follow him to his hotel, when he returns on foot, as he now generally does. Count Andrassy and his colleague Count Carolyi attracted much attention at first ; but as they are constantly to be seen walking, riding or driving, at all hours, in the Unter den Linden, or in the beautiful Thier Garten, the public are now quite familiar with their features. They are, however, exceedingly popular ; for they are very genial in their manners, without any stiffness or reserve ; and they are, too, tall, good-looking, well-dressed men, and, of course, though both of them are Hungarians, they speak German perfectly. Except on the days when Congress is sitting, the general public seldom see our English representatives, who are, therefore, all the more stared at on those occasions. Prince Gortschakoff, being old and infirm, is seldom seen, except at the window of his hotel, where he is in the habit of sitting, often for more than an hour at a time, quietly smoking his cigar. The other Plenipotentiaries, naturally, do not attract much attention.

The work of the Congress is now, evidently, proceeding more earnestly and rapidly than at first. Sittings are held every day, and generally last some hours. It is very interesting to watch the members as they meet and depart, and one can often gather something from the expression of their countenances. For example, on the day of the crisis, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury came in the same carriage, in earnest conversation ; and when the meeting broke up it was easy to see that all was not right. Lord Beaconsfield walked slowly back to his hotel alone, and looking pre-occupied, and very grave indeed, without paying the attention he usually does to the crowd. Lords Salisbury and Odo Russell walked back to the English Embassy, in earnest and evidently anxious conversation. Count Andrassy drove home quickly, and was too pre-occupied to greet the fair faces in the crowd with his usual smiles. Count Shouvaloff and Baron d'Oubril looked excited and angry, and all, without exception, wore a more or less serious and anxious expression. From yesterday's appearance of the members of Congress, as they issued from the Radzivill Palace, I think we may, on the contrary, augur well. All looked more or less pleased, and the Turks seemed in particularly good spirits, and were laughing heartily. Lord Beaconsfield looked quite happy as he returned the greetings of the crowd, while he jauntily twirled his cane. He is rather a swell, and always comes to Congress in a long closely-buttoned frock coat, light trousers, lavender-coloured gloves, and a hat with a mourning band round it—people say because it looks more dandified so. The others come generally in very easy costume—white hats, waistcoats and trousers being a good deal in vogue among them. It is not true, as some of the English journals say, that they always come in full dress, *i. e.*, black. They were all in uniform at the first sitting, and since then the only formality in costume adhered to has been that of appearing in a black coat, but of any cut in fashion the wearer pleases. Even Prince Gortschakoff, who managed to get to yesterday's sitting, looking cheerful, as on coming out he smilingly bowed to the crowd. He seemed, however, very feeble, as with his head inclined to the left he leant over towards Count Shouvaloff, at his side, as if not otherwise strong enough to make himself distinctly heard by his companion. There appears something hard in keeping an infirm old man of eighty still in harness, and travelling to a distant land on a difficult diplomatic mission. He had not appeared the previous day, and Prince Bismarck, lamenting his absence, *àpropos* of the reason given for the aged Russian statesman not appearing—namely, that "his stomach was a little indisposed," remarked, "*Il a mangé trop de fraises.*" (He has eaten too many strawberries). Whereupon Count Andrassy, alluding to the cautious diplomatic language the Russian statesman has all his life long been accustomed to, laughingly observed, "*Dites plutôt qu'il a du manger trop de phrases.* (Say, rather, he must have swallowed too many phrases.) Of course Andrassy's joke lay in the play on the words *fraises* and *phrases*.

After the meeting of yesterday, (Wednesday) most of the members of Congress went to enjoy the evening at the Flora Etablissement—a charming public garden, containing, I think, the finest and most tastefully arranged hot houses I have ever seen. As I wandered through the great palm house, I almost wished myself back in the tropics again. No wonder that people whose ideas of India are formed from a contemplation of such scenes, and pictures of places in tropical countries, imagine that it is a luxurious dreamy land of brilliant sunshine, tempered by rich umbrageous foliage, with everywhere rippling water and cool shady retreats. Such people have little idea of parched dusty places like Mean Meer, Mooltan, or Sukkur, in the hot season. They imagine all India to be like the richest scenery in the Malabar districts at the foot of the Western Ghauts.

These delightful grounds with fountains and noble trees, pretty well kept flower beds, and shady gravel walks, are situated at Charlottenburg—a charming villeggiatura, about three quarter of an hour's drive from Berlin, half the way running through the Thier-Garten, a splendid public park. A visit to the Flora Etablissement is particularly agreeable in the cool of the evening, when the sun's horizontal rays, streaming through the great trunks of the trees, make rainbows round the feathery fountains. At that hour, too, the band begins to play, and the majority of visitors arrive from Berlin. The public are admitted on payment of a mark, which is about equal to one English shilling. The gates are closed soon after nine, and these gardens have nothing in common with the Cremorne Gardens in London, or the Mabile Gardens at Paris. I must, however, leave a further account of the smooth lawns, fairy pavilions, and all the other pretty things these grounds contain, as also a description of the Thier-Garten and the Zoological Gardens—where the member of Congress went to disport themselves, after their labours of last Saturday, to that happy day when they shall have brought their labours to a successful issue, by arranging for Europe the conditions of a just, and, as far as possible, a durable peace. In the meantime I must return to the details of this all-important subject.

Having given our statesmen full credit for the firm and resolute position they have now taken in regard to Bulgaria, I must revert to the Bessarabian question, and to the question of the cession of Batoum ; and I hope Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury may be as just and successful, in regard to these points, as they have been, on the whole, with the settlement of the Bulgarian question. I must, however, first say one word more about Bulgaria. It would not be wise to attempt to carry our success too far. It can scarcely be expected that Russia will yield the best fruit of all her hard-earned victories to diplomacy alone, and without another struggle on the field of battle. It is to be feared, therefore, that our statesmen will have to yield on the question of the Quadrilateral forts. And yet it is very possible that a determined front on this point also would have the approval and support of Austria, and in a less degree that of France, and even Italy and Germany ; for it really affects the interests of those Powers more than British interests. It is not easy to understand why England should always be expected to take the initiative in these matters ; but the retention of Varna, at any rate, would seem particularly a British interest, for this would be our best base of operations, in the event of another war with Russia. Having yielded on this point, Sophia becomes, from a military stand-point, of much less importance, for with no support in North Bulgaria and the Quadrilateral it would, in the event of another war, be easily taken ; and thus the Balkans would, perhaps, be turned, though there is a ridge south of Sophia which is capable of offering a good defence against an enemy from the north, or north-west. We have seen what an ineffectual barrier the Balkans offered to the Russian advance, even in the depth of winter. Yet this, after all, was perhaps chiefly due to Turkish apathy and mismanagement. I believe that if the Turks had been well prepared to fall back rapidly on the Balkan lines of defence immediately after the Russians had crossed the Danube, they could have effectually prevented the latter's further progress. I think the Turks did well to contest the passage of the Danube, for that delayed the campaign to the winter months, when of course the Balkan passages should be most easily defended. The Russians would not have been in an enviable position in North Bulgaria, flanked on the left by Turkish forces strongly fortified in the Quadrilateral, and on the right by Sophia, and the Turks could have drawn ample supplies from the fertile province of Roumelia.

During the week the conviction has been steadily gaining ground that there was, after all, more reason than at first appeared for Earl Grey's bitter complaint, in a letter to the *Times*, against Lord Salisbury's "want of candour." Both the latter and the Duke of Richmond assured him, in the House of Lords, that the document published by the *Globe* as an authentic version of an agreement between Russia and England was "unworthy of credit," "inaccurate," "surreptitious," &c., and did not represent the policy of Her Majesty's Government. It seems, after all, not improbable that the *Globe* has rendered the country a very great service by giving timely publicity to arrangements which would have imperilled the honour and interests of the country. It has been often rumoured here, since the assembling of Congress, that serious differences have arisen between our two leading Plenipotentiaries. There seems no sufficient ground for this belief, but it is possible one of them may be just a little too anxious that the remarkable success which has hitherto attended British diplomacy should be crowned by a cordial agreement between England and Russia. Much, however, as such a consummation is to be desired, it would be paying a high price for the blessing of peace to yield altogether on such points as the Bessarabian question, and the cession of Batoum. The storm of indignation raised in England by the supposed "Agreement" may serve to warn our representatives of a danger they may have been running into. It is scarcely too much to say that the points I have alluded to are nearly as important as any of the questions raised by the Treaty of San Stefano ; for there could be no more effectual barrier to future Russian invasions in Europe and Asia Minor than a strong Roumania and an undivided Armenia ; and though the latter must now be considered an impossibility, yet Batoum, at any rate, ought not to be added to Russian gains. In my last letter I spoke of the importance of that port—not only as regards its maritime and commercial value, but also in respect to the great additional strength it would indirectly offer to the military position of Russia south of the Caucasus. But on higher grounds than these, we may well feel indignant that our statesmen, even for a moment, contemplated sanctioning the cession to Russia of territory that that Power never succeeded in conquering, and which is almost exclusively inhabited by Ottomans.

At yesterday's sitting of Congress the Roumanian agents were allowed to present a document stating their case, arguments, and appeals. It is published in to-day's journals, but I have not had time to study it. I am sorry to say it was very coldly received by all the members of Congress. The leaders of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents also presented a petition, claiming complete independence, and this document was not more warmly received by Congress than its companion. The fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we may consider as already settled. They are sure to be added to Austria, and this is perhaps the best thing that could happen for the inhabitants of those provinces. I could say much more on this matter, as also on the defects of the scheme for the re-organization of Roumelia, but time forbids my writing more to-day. I shall hope, however, to renew the subject in my letter next week.

TURKEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.

Since I last wrote no event of political importance has taken place here, and we continue to be engrossed by the news from the West, and especially by that which comes to us from Berlin. This letter, therefore, must of necessity be short. The English papers will have informed you of the surreptitious publication of a memorandum of agreement between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury. The memorandum appears to have astonished everyone in England, but it has had a most disastrous effect here. Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Sclavs are alike dissatisfied with it. I do not propose to discuss it here, first, because it is by no means certain that the views contained in it will be adopted by the Congress, and, second, because it is avowedly incomplete. It is incomplete because it is altogether silent upon the most important part of the Question. It clearly contemplates the grant of a further lease of power to the Turks, but it is silent as to the conditions of the lease. Now, it is absolutely certain, and cannot be too often stated, that no arrangement will be satisfactory or permanent which leaves to the Sultan and the Pashas their old liberty of misgovernment. Unless they be controlled by a strong and earnest European Commission, there will be no re-organisation of the Empire, and its destruction will merely have been deferred for a short time. It is to be hoped that Lord Beaconsfield has not duped himself into the belief that he can set up the Turkish Government once more and leave it to follow its own devices. The Pashas are very apprehensive that Lord Beaconsfield is going to do something very different from this. The reports which they receive from the delegates at Berlin lead them to believe that nothing more than a nominal power is to be left to them ; and they are having recourse to various devices for warding off the impending blow. On the one hand, we are treated once more to the old promises of reform. European officials, we are told, are to be employed in all the Departments of the State. All the obstructions which have hitherto prevented European capitalists from employing their money in this country are suddenly to be swept away. Europeans are to be invited to make railways ; to work mines ; to cultivate the land ; and to enrich it with bridges, docks, quays, and warehouses. The Sultan is firmly resolved that these promises shall be kept well. We have heard all this so often that we are by no means impressed with it ; and are merely astonished that the Pashas should still have so low an opinion of our intelligence as to expect us to believe in them. We know very well that these promises are merely made under the pressure of fear, and that when once the pressure is removed, all the abuses of the old *regimé* will flourish once more. The Porte, however, is justly apprehensive that these promises may fail of the desired effect. It sees plainly that there is a close agreement between Russia and England, and it fears that those two nations intend to take joint action against Turkey. The presence of the English fleet at Prinkipo—unquestioned by the Russians—inspires the Porte with alarm. It seems to foreshadow a joint occupation of Constantinople by Russia and England. Under these circumstances the Turks are preparing for a renewal of hostilities. The drilling of recruits goes on even in the mosques, and even the Ulemas take part in the exercise. And all the while that they are negotiating at Berlin, and are loud in their professions of good faith, the Turks are sending men and arms secretly to assist the insurgents in Mount Rhodope. They have even gone so far as to disband some battalions of soldiers, and to give the men their arrears of pay, together with a handsome bonus on condition of their going away privately to join the insurgents.

In the present temper of the Russian and Turkish troops around Constantinople, we may at any moment have a collision. Indeed, on the night of Friday last a skirmish actually took place between the outposts of the two armies in the neighbourhood of Daoud Pasha which was with difficulty prevented from attaining serious proportions. General Skobeleff has frequently assured me of late that, in his opinion, it will be little short of a miracle if no outbreak takes place. Of the circumstances which have irritated the Turks there is no need to speak, they are sufficiently obvious ; but the Russians have especial cause for irritation and ill-humour. At the close of a long and arduous campaign when they had expected to return to their homes, they find themselves detained in most unhealthy quarters, and with a prospect of further warfare before them. The sickness of the men is aggravated by their home-sickness. The other day an English vessel, the Sumatra, was chartered for the conveyance of the Russian sick to Odessa, and about eight hundred fever-stricken patients were put on board of her. No sooner was this done than the crew mutinied, and declared that they would not imperil their lives by sailing in a pest-house. A fresh crew was obtained and the ship proceeded up the Bosphorus. Hope swelled the pulses of the poor Russian soldiers, and they began to stand and walk erect, and already saw, in fancy, their homes and their friends. Suddenly their ship came into collision with another and was so badly damaged that she was unable to proceed on her voyage. When the poor Russians were told that they must be taken back to San Stefano, hope deserted them, and many fell back on their beds in a swoon. Many have since died.

In other respects not much change has taken place here. The Sultan has once more taken Mehmed Ruchdi into favour ; but the Sultan's frowns and smiles have ceased to interest us. We believe that the arbiters of the fate of Turkey are in Berlin, and we wait to know what are their intentions.

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

On looking over a file of the *Times* received by the mail, we find in the paper of Friday, June 28, the following advertisement by Her Majesty's Post Office, calling for tenders for a new Indian Mail Service, to commence from 1st February, 1880 :—

CONTRACTS for the CONVEYANCE by STEAM VESSELS of the EAST INDIA and CHINA MAILS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, 26th June, 1878.

The Contract now in force between Her Majesty's Postmaster-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the East India and China Mails will terminate on the 31st January, 1880, and notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 25th July next, at 1 o'clock, the Postmaster General will be ready to receive TENDERS from such persons as may be willing to enter into a CONTRACT for the performance of all or any of the following SERVICES by STEAM VESSELS :—

1. A Weekly Service from the port of Brindisi (Italy) to Alexandria (Egypt) and from Suez to Bombay, calling at Aden ; and back from Bombay to Suez, calling at Aden, and from Alexandria to Brindisi. Or, from Brindisi, through the Suez Canal, to Bombay, calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; and back from Bombay to Brindisi, calling at the same ports. Or, persons may tender only for a weekly service between Brindisi and Alexandria, or only for a weekly service between Suez and Bombay.

2. A fortnightly service from Suez to Shanghai, calling at Aden, Point de Galle (or, at the option of the Postmaster-General at Colombo), Penang, Singapore, and Honkong ; and back from Shanghai to Suez, calling at Honkong, Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle (or, at the like option at Colombo) and Aden. In the event of the service between Suez and Shanghai not being performed by the same parties with whom a contract may be made for the Indian Mail Service, an additional fortnightly line between Brindisi and Alexandria will be required specially for the Straits and China Mails, and the tenders should provide for such a service.

Or, a fortnightly service from Brindisi, through the Suez Canal, to Shanghai, calling at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Point de Galle (or, at the option of the Postmaster-General at Colombo), Penang, Singapore, and Honkong, and back from Shanghai to Brindisi, calling at the same ports.

The foregoing services are those which are at present contemplated. But it is open to persons tendering to make an offer for the whole or for any part of the services enumerated, or to serve the several places mentioned by other lines or routes.

No contract will be entered into for a period exceeding eight years. Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Secretary's office, General Post Office, on or after Saturday next.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear, in the left-hand corner of the envelope, the word "Tender for the Conveyance of the——Mails."

No tender will be received after 1 o'clock on the day above mentioned.

It will be seen from the terms of this advertisement that our special telegram gave a perfectly accurate account of the changes proposed to be made in the mail service, as both the Southampton and Calcutta services are to be abandoned, and that Reuter's subsequent telegram, to the effect that no change would be made in the Eastern services, was quite unwarranted. No change is to be made as regards the "further East," that is to say, Singapore and China, but there is to be only one Indian line, that from Brindisi to Bombay. Our London correspondent no doubt got his information as to 12 knots being the maximum rate of speed demanded from the form of tenders, which could not be procured till the day after last mail left London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Lord Cranbrook, in the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Waveney, opposed any change in the officering of the Native Army.

The Duke of Cambridge said, that, on his recent inspection of the Indian Contingent at Malta, he was delighted at the efficiency and discipline of the whole force.

Lord Lawrence said that he considered the present Native officers superior to the old.

Lord Napier of Magdala and the Earl of Northbrook predicted only evil in reopening a question which had been carefully decided.

OPINION OF THE PRESS ON THE TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 17, 6 P. M.

The majority of the London papers applaud the terms of the Treaty, the result of which is, they say, that England has escaped war without the sacrifice of her honour. The *Pall Mall Gazette* on the contrary says, that Turkey is virtually destroyed, Russia's strength greatly enhanced, and England is now isolated and weakened.

PROMOTION.

Major Nugent, of the Royal Engineers, is promoted to Colonel.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASE.— ACQUITTAL OF MR. BEDFORD.

SHOLAPORE, JULY 17.

The Assessors are of opinion that the witnesses were tutored by the police, and that their evidence was totally untrue. The Judge found the accused not guilty, and that Balcrishna Hunmunta perjured himself. The evidence of the witnesses was considered untrustworthy, and that it was obtained while under police surveillance; further, that the books in the possession of the police were found to have been tampered with.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ARRIVAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury arrived at Charing Cross station this afternoon, and were met by a very large and enthusiastic crowd on alighting from the train.

Lord Beaconsfield, replying to an address presented to him on landing at Dover, said the country was equally indebted to Lord Salisbury for the results of the Congress, which he hoped would reflect honour on the Sovereign and the country, ensure its prosperity, and be the means of maintaining the peace of Europe, a consideration which, His Lordship said, had never been absent from his thoughts.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that the Anglo-Turkish convention gives England rights to interfere between the Sultan and his subjects beyond those set down in the Treaties of 1856 and 1871.

DESPATCH OF LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A despatch from Lord Salisbury to the Cabinet, enclosing the text of the Berlin Treaty, has been published. In it he enters into an elaborate defence of the Treaty and refutes the charge brought against the Government that the policy set forth in his (Lord Salisbury's) Circular of the 1st April last has been abandoned, and points out the substantial concessions made by Russia, and the extensive territory restored to Turkey. By the statement (? abatement) in Russian demands at Congress, a protocol was inserted that payment of the indemnity by Turkey be deferred for an indefinite period. The Despatch adds that the Anglo-Turkish Convention will obviate all dangers of further Russian conquests in Asia, and that it gives Turkey a chance, which is probably her last, of security and prosperity, but all depends upon her sincere execution of reforms.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, JULY 16.

Grof Stolberg Wernegerode has assumed the general representation of the Government in place of Prince Bismarck during his absence in accordance with the law of 17th March.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	5½

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by firmness of holders.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40s. Mule Twist	0 9¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	85
5½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114¼
Bar Silver	52½ to ⅝.

About £250,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 16, 10 A.M.

The barometer continues to rise in Northern and to fall in Southern India. The sky is clear in the Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, over which the temperature is increasing rapidly. Winds generally are light, except on the west coast of Ceylon. Rainfall of preceding twenty-four hours was almost confined to Bengal. The chief rainfalls are—twenty-two tenths at Rungpore, thirteen tenths at Purneah, three inches at Saugor Island, nine tenths at Calcutta, six tenths False Point. Showers have fallen at a few stations in the Central Provinces and Madras. The heaviest occurred at Shahabad in the Deccan, where eighteen tenths fell.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 17.

Cannanore, 5-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW; thermometer max. 82; min. 76; W. B. 79; barometer 29·66.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather bright and clear; wind WSW. 4; thermometer 86·1; barometer 29·728.

Mangalore, 16th—Weather cloudy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 1 cent.

Tuticorin, 3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong, W; thermometer 92; barometer 29·76.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind WSW. light; thermometer 89.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Previously registered	47 84	51 0	40 91
July	16 Tuesday	0 5	......	......
	17 Wednesday	......	0 0	0 0
	Total	47 89	51 0	49 91
Fall up to 17th July 1877		......	32 33	36 18
" " 16th " "		39 45	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

Bombay.—After a break in the rains of a few days' during which the heat was exceedingly oppressive, a mild thunderstorm came up last night and heavy rain fell.

Poona.—The heavy appearance of the clouds on Tuesday morning and the warmth during the day betokened a shower, and before 5 p.m. our hopes were realised, and a very liberal downpour, which continued for some time, greeted our longing expectations.—*Poona Observer.*

The many friends in India of Colonel Thompson, of the 9th Bombay N. I., will be glad to hear that that gallant and popular officer has not been obliged to go home on account of ill health, as it was feared he would have to do when the 9th left Bombay for Malta. Our latest letters from Malta inform us that Colonel Thompson was in command of the Second Infantry Brigade, consisting of his own regiment, the 9th, the 26th Bombay, and the 25th Madras N. I.

Elsewhere we publish a Resolution of the Government of India, giving the results of the test census taken in certain talukas of the Famine districts last January, and admitting that there has been a lamentable decrease in the numbers of the population since January 1877. The pressure on our space compels us to withhold till to-morrow an article reviewing this Resolution.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at midday.

The official report of the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, for the week ending the 6th inst. states, that "with two exceptions, the prospects are more encouraging than they have been for some time. Though the rain was not heavy the showers which did fall considerably brightened prospects, and there appeared indication of a more copious and general downpour. The two districts where the drought still continues are Hassan and Kadur. In these, the young crops are said to be withering and sowings are retarded. But in the southern and eastern portions of the province and in part of Chitaldrug sowing of paddy, ragi, javare, and other crops is in progress. Locusts and grasshoppers are very numerous, and district officers complain of the apathy shown by the people in any effort made to exterminate these destructive creatures. Prices continued to rise. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,202 tons, or 94 tons more than last week. From Bangalore, 326 tons were sent to the interior, being 67 tons less than in the week previous. In addition to 12,605 on ordinary works, the Department Public Works employed 32,568 relief labourers, being fewer by 258 than in the week before. A good many belonging to the agricultural class have left the works in talukas where good rain has fallen; but any decrease in this direction is compensated by the influx of those severely pressed by the steady rise in the prices of grain." The interim report, dated the 13th, says that "good general rain fell throughout the Nundidrug Division, Mysore, and parts of Chitaldrug. In the three western districts the rain-fall is still very scanty."

In Mannipur, the bazaars have been emptied by dark rumours that, the Maharajah had found it necessary to offer up some human sacrifices. This was discovered to be a gross calumny, and the Court passed an order that any one circulating it should have his tongue cut out. Strange to say, the bazaars nevertheless remained more or less deserted.

The *Pioneer*—The result of the opinions called for with reference to the extension of the value-payable parcels' system to England is that, the proposal is only combated by the Trades Associations of the three Presidencies and the Chamber of Commerce of Madras, and decidedly recommended in every other quarter. Nevertheless, we understand, the Director-General of the Post Office, in forwarding the case to Government, before whom it now lies, is disposed to accept the view of the minority. Our own reasons for holding that that is the only view which, under the circumstances, can fairly be acted upon, were given very fully some months ago.

The *Englishman* announces the death, on Saturday last, of Professor Blochmann, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, and one of the most distinguished of our Arabic scholars. Mr. Blochmann's urbanity had gained him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and his loss will be severely felt not only by the Madrasa, but by the Asiatic Society of which he was a most energetic member, and to whose magazine he was a constant contributor, as well as by the literary world in general. His funeral, which took place on Saturday evening, was very largely attended both by Europeans and by members of the Muhammadan community.

The *Examiner* says—To judge from the articles which have appeared in certain newspapers, and the reports of some military discussions, it would appear that it is rather a desirable thing than otherwise to permit the existence in those native States in India which are in subsidiary alliance with ourselves of armies which it is acknowledged are very likely to be used against us, and which are, moreover, capable of doing us considerable injury. Men gravely discuss the amount of power for evil which it would be as well to entrust to the native princes instead of how best to render them practically harmless. Scindia and Holkar, the Nizam and Jeypore, may be perfectly loyal, but for that very reason we have the less faith in their power to restrain their troops, if it were ever a question of another uprising against British rule. Moreover, circumstances alter cases, and it is difficult to believe that the virtue of even Oriental potentates would be more proof against the temptation of seizing what appeared to be a favourable opportunity than would that of their European brethren. The whole case lies in a nutshell. We do not want the assistance of these petty armies out of India; in India they are a standing menace to the peace of our rule. We fail to see the advantage of the latter state of affairs even when it is willingly accepted by the Indian Government, and find it hard to appreciate the political nicety of adjustment which would keep certain States just strong enough to give us perpetual cause for alarm, and too weak to eject us out of the Peninsula altogether. Lord Lytton has taken a step in the right direction, with the slight drawback that even he could not possibly have taken it at a worse time.

The *Times* can boast of being represented at Berlin by the most credulous and bombastic of all the correspondents there. This gentleman gives the following sentimental account of an affecting scene, in which Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield were the principal performers, at the sitting of the Congress on the 20th ultimo. Strange to say, he forgets to state, at the end of his narrative, that the two illustrious actors in the farce winked at one another as the curtain fell:—"At the beginning of yesterday's sitting there was a really interesting scene, which deserves to be noticed. Prince Gortchakoff, detained in his bed by gout, has not been able to attend the last sittings. At yesterday's meeting he came in his carriage, which stopped at the entrance, whence the Prince was carried to the door of the Council-room, when every one hastened round him to congratulate him on the restoration of his health. Soon afterwards Prince Bismarck declared the sitting opened. Prince Gortchakoff then begged permission to speak, and though the President exhorted him to be seated, he rose with apparent effort, and, amid profound and respectful silence, said:—'Mr. President. Your Excellencies.—After having been kept away for several days from your deliberations, I do not like to reappear among you without making the following remarks, which are prompted by the love of truth and of my country. During your late deliberations my colleagues (the Prince here bowed towards M. d'Oubril and Count Schouvaloff) have granted you, in the name of Russia, concessions far surpassing those she thought of making.' On hearing this all the members of the Congress evinced signs of apprehension. The aged Prince spoke with effort in a trembling voice, holding firmly to the table, and looking before him with a resolute expression, and his auditors began to wonder whether his words were not the prlude to a declaration withdrawing the concessions Russia had made, and whether it was not to make this declaration that the Prince had braved the extreme fatigue imposed on him by his presence in the Congress. Happily, however, the Plenipotentiaries were soon reassured by the Prince continuing:—But I am too well aware of the feelings which influenced my colleagues to raise any objection to the concessions they deemed it their duty to make. I merely wish to state to you, what is very well known, that Russia has made this sacrifices from her desire of peace, and that she spoke truth when declaring, before as well as at the end of the war, that she merely stood up on behalf of the Christians of the East, that she had no narrow or selfish aim, and that having made enormous sacrifices in a war in which the cause of Christianity and civilization was alone at stake, she has just proved herself capable of also making sacrifices for the great work of pacification to which you are devoting your efforts. I suppose no one will gainsay the glory of her army, which has achieved the most brilliant victories; but Russia wishes it to be known that she is desirous of exchanging the laurels of victory bought with the most precious blood for the palm of peace.' These words were followed by a profound silence, due, probably, to the emotion of his auditors; for the spectacle of the illustrious old man thus exerting his last energies to vindicate the moral greatness of his country was really calculated to touch the heart. After a few moments, Lord Beaconsfield rose and begged to be heard. In language which I have heard greatly extolled, but of which I have not been able to obtain the exact text, the English Premier, with that varied action peculiar to him, thus began:—I feel sure I shall interpret your sentiments in expressing profound admiration I have felt for the language of my noble and illustrious friend, and the way in which he has given utterance to the true sentiments of his country. I am happy to think that it is a desire for peace which has guided the decisions of Russia in the late deleliberations. I therefore hasten to acknowledge it in the name of this illustrious Congress, listening to me, and I firmly hope that I shall meet with the same sentiment in all its deliberations.' Lord Beaconsfield spoke for several minutes longer and then sat down, and real business of the meeting began after this somewhat sentimental incident, by which, however, the noble lord produced the best possible effect on all his auditors."

The *Examiner* says—In August, 1876, we reviewed at length 'A Book of Verse from India,' the work of a young Hindu lady, named Toru Dutt. We expressed a very high opinion of its poetical merit, knowing absolutely nothing of the authoress or the origin of the book. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the little volume found another enthusiastic critic; but, otherwise, it was unnoticed in Europe. From a second edition of this work, which has just been forwarded to us, we learn, with deep regret, that the authoress, Miss Toru Dutt, died at Calcutta, in her twenty-second year, on the 30th of August, 1877, and we cannot but record, with pardonable pride, the statement of her father, that our notice in the *Examiner* gave her extreme pleasure almost in her last hours. We regard this young Hindu lady as the most eminent poetic genius that Anglo-Indian literature has hitherto produced; the specimens we quoted in our review were marvellously skilful and melodious. We learn, from the prefatory memoir to the new edition, that she was equally versed in two other languages foreign to her birth—Sanscrit and French. In the latter there will shortly appear in Paris a novel of Indian life, by Toru Dutt, which is being seen through the press by Mlle. Clarisse Bader, author of 'La Femme dans l'Inde Antique,' and by the famous Orientalist, M. Garcin de Tassy.

According to the *Times*' correspondent at Berlin, every one agrees that at the Congress Count Schouvaloff has displayed a knowledge, ability, presence of mind, and energy truly admirable. It is he who almost singly hitherto has sustained the discussion on the part of Russia, and in the sitting of Monday, June 24, when the term to be allowed the Russian troops for evacuating the conquered territory was being considered, he struck every one with the extreme ability of his remarks. M. de Saint Vallier, who had previously only spoken once since the opening of the Congress, advanced the proposal that the Russian troops should evacuate their positions within six months. On two different occasions, in the course of his speech, M. de Saint Vallier said the proposal he had the honour to submit to the Congress accorded with the desire of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and on each successive occasion Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary, interrupted him by saying that it likewise found favour with the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy. Austria, similarly, seemed to agree with the proposal, and a majority for it was reckoned on, when Count Schouvaloff rose. The Count appeared deeply moved. He declared that the honour of Russia was at stake in the matter. Taking from his pocket the instructions he had received from his Government, he declared he had reached the extreme limit of the concessions he was authorised to make; that the Congress would committ a grave mistake by imposing this useless concession on Russia, whichh might tend to wound her national pride; and he added that if the Congress adopted the resolution submitted to it, the Russian Plenipotentiaries would be compelled to ask for fresh instructions. At this mament it appeared that the members of the Congress had yielded somewhat to the influence of the able and touching remarks of Count Schouvaloff. Prince Bismarck was about to put the questioh so the vote, when Count de Saint Vallier, evidently to obviate the failure of his motion, rose to speak. He declared that, although the Governments who had proposed to restrict the evacuation oj the Russian troops to a period of six months had only done so after deep and ripe aeflection, and although in their eyes considerable importance attached to the fixing of a definite period, yet it seemed to him their was a superior consideration—namely, to maintain, in the interests of peace, the feelings of union and concord hitherto prevailing in the Congress; ond he would, therefore, witharaw his motiod, yielding to the arguments of Count Schouvaloff. The members applauded, the question was put to the vote, and decided as Count Schouvaloff had argued."

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society are advertising for subscriptions to an African Exploration Fund, which at present amounts to only £2,000. The Report of the African Exploration Committee to the Council having been adopted it has been determined, in accordance with the Report, to despatch without delay a small expedition to explore the country between the East Coast and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. The expeditionary party will be commanded by Mr. Keith Johnston, the well-known Geographer, who has had two years' experience as a scientific explorer in Paraguay, and it will leave England in the autumn. Starting from the end of the caravan Road, now being constructed by a party of English engineers from Dar-es-Salaam (25 miles south of Zanzibar,) the Expedition will direct its course to the northern end of Lake Nyassa, a distance of 350 miles, and examine the newly-discovered Livingstone or Kondi Mountain range reported to be 15,000 feet high, to the N. E. of the Lake. Should this part of the journey be successfully, performed and the resources of the party not have been exhausted, a further exploration will be made of the country (190 miles in width) lying between Nyassa and the southern end of Tanganyka.

Truth says:—What more clever than all this bother on the part of the Russians about the delimitations of Bulgaria? A large Bulgaria would have been a barrier against their aggressive designs, and a Bulgaria with ports on the Ægean Sea would have been in direct maritime communication with us. Two Bulgarias, separated from the Ægean Sea, and with a littoral on the Black Sea, the one absolutely independent of Turkey, and the other independent, and yet not independent, with a few fortresses occupied by Turks along the frontier that separates the two, is a situation far more suited for Russian intrigues than one strong and self-sustaining Bulgaria. The Russians saw very quickly that Ignatieff had made a mistake. Instead, however, of trying to remedy it themselves, they vowed that it was a *sine qua non* of peace, left us to rage against it, and then made the greatest merit of giving up their plan and accepting ours, which suited them far better.

A marvellous marksman has arrived at New York. His name is Dr. Carver, and he is supposed to be the most wonderful rifle shot in the world. He was carried off when a child by the Dakota Indians, and lived with them sixteen years. At the age of nine he began to shoot birds on the wing with a rifle, and subsequently became so expert at shooting that the Dakotas regarded him as superhuman. He rarely missed a shot at a bird even when on horseback, and killed buffaloes and deer shooting from his hip, never raising his rifle to his eye when shooting at sitting or standing game. After leaving the Dakotas he shot in matches at San Francisco and elsewhere, and his wonderful exploits "electrified the Pacific coast." One of his most extraordinary feats was breaking all but seven glass balls out of 2,000 with a rifle at ten paces. This feat was performed at Oakland, California. On another occasion he broke fifty successive glass balls while riding a horse at full speed. The horse was a "green animal" from a livery stable, from whose back a gun had never before been fired. He prides himself especially upon his fancy shots. From the hip he claims to be a dead shot at anything stationary within a reasonable distance. A ball being thrown twenty or thirty feet in the air, before it falls he will fire at it and reload his gun twice, breaking it on the third shot. At from twelve to fifteen yards he will break as many balls as one man can keep in the air, thrown as high as possible, reloading at every shot. He shatters a ball thrown straight at his head by a man thirty yards distant. He shoots right and left with a man on each side throwing the balls in the air. At the crack of the rifle the balls are cracked. He throws two balls in the air at once, breaking one, loading his rifle and shattering the other before it reaches the ground. At Logansport he hit with a rifle-ball seventeen successive trade dollars thrown over a tree. He shoots at half-dollars and dimes tossed in the air, and knocks the spots out of nickels. He declares that he has broken glass balls while he was mounted and his horse was in the act of leaping a fence four feet high. Dr. Carver asserts that he can shoot by sound almost as well as by sight. He has appeared on the stage blindfolded, and sent the ball through a bell rung behind him. He can give no explanation of his skill, but states that "it comes natural."

The political adventures of the Earl of Beaconsfield are by Mr. F. Hill—so says *Truth*. Mr. Hill is editor of the *Daily News*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·635
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·8
Dew Point	79·6
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·4
General Direction of Wind	WNW, SE, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	124
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during the month	27·32
" " year	47·89

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT MALTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JUNE 28.

My last letter ended with the departure of the Duke of Cambridge. After he left there was a lull in the military circles of Malta. Everybody seemed to feel happy and contented that all had been so well spoken of, and had given such unqualified satisfaction to their august visitor. The regiments took a few days' holiday, and received the first issue of pay in English currency. The men were at first a little puzzled at the exchange, and had a notion that the familiar rupee was better worth having than the one shilling and nine pence, but were quite reconciled when they were told that they could buy rupees if they preferred them, at about one shilling and eight pence each in the Valetta bazaar. I understand that an order has since been issued, fixing future payment for the men at two shillings for the rupee. This will be a most welcome addition to Jack Sepoy's pay, and make him quite happy. The men are allowed a little meat and some vegetables in addition to their ordinary rations; they feel grateful for this agreeable change in their diet. Meat is too expensive for them to buy much of it for themselves, and if not given to them, they would have probably lived upon the ordinary farinaceous food allowed by regulation. The weather is getting hotter, and the hospitals and some of the other tents have been thatched over with straw. The patients are much more comfortable since this was done, as the temperature is pleasantly cool in the shade. The health of the men is improving as the effects of the voyage pass off; the better living and the absence of other mouths to share it is working a great improvement in the appearance of the men, and they will return to Bombay in much better condition than they left it.

In my last I mentioned the dinner given by the Indian Expeditionary Force to the Duke of Cambridge. I was not able to give you the text of the Duke's speech, and now supply the omission. The Duke, in a very able speech, addressed the officers in substance as follows:—

> His Royal Highness expressed the very great pleasure he felt in meeting for the first time the representatives of the three Presidential Armies. Knowing the Indian army so well by reputation, he came out to Malta fully prepared to find the Army of India well and efficiently represented, and he found his expectations more than realized. Everything he saw (and in the few days he was able to spare for a visit to Malta, he thought he had seen a great deal), gave him the greatest satisfaction and showed that everything was as it should be, and in thorough working order. The regiments and departments, composing the garrison of Malta, he had often come in contact with and knew well, and they were, as he had always found them, fully keeping up their reputation for efficiency. He congratulated the leaders of the Expeditionary Force on the fine troops they had under their command, and congratulated the troops themselves and the officers commanding them—officers in whom he felt he could place the greatest confidence. The Cavalry reflected great credit on the force, the men rode well, their horses looked well, and their drill was particularly remarkable for its quietness, precision, and steadiness. The two batteries of Artillery were good examples of what Field Artillery should be. The whole Expeditionary Force had had many difficulties to contend with, and had surmounted them all. The perfect accord that existed between the people of Malta and the Indian troops was a further proof of how determined these men were to show that the army of India was as exemplary in its behaviour as in its conduct under arms.
>
> Before sitting down he could not but pay a small tribute to Colonel Wray, Commanding Royal Engineers, whose energy and ability had been so usefully employed in improving the comfort of the troops, and completing the defences of the Island. His high opinion of this officer he felt a great pleasure in having an opportunity of expressing. Finally he begged to thank the officers of the Expedition for the honour that they had done him in inviting him to meet them that evening.

This I extract from the *Malta Times*, and it is the pith of his speech. There was a good deal more of it, but all to the same intent.

In the interim I have been doing Malta a little and taking long walks. I will not bore your readers with a full description of its sights and wonders as they are pretty well known, and guide books enter into these details very fully.

In one of my rambles, I came upon a guard of the Malta Fencibles, and with the usual politeness of the Maltese, was invited, by one of the soldiers, to walk in and see the guard room. The room was in the most perfect order, the men's beds neatly rolled up at the head of the cots. The rifles, "Snider carbines," beautifully cleaned and properly placed on the armracks. The men spoke English and answered my questions very civilly. All the mattresses were of horse hair and looked very clean and comfortable. I was made quite welcome, and, on leaving, I felt agreeably surprised to find that no beer money was either asked for, or looked for. Ah, my dear countrymen, I will not draw invidious comparisons, but I fear some of you will think when you read this, "What a soft fellow he was not to make him pay his footing." My guardroom acquaintance will not lose in the long run by the omission, although at the time I would not offend his respectability by offering him a gratuity. The Maltese are certainly the most polite and civil race I have met with, and even the beggars are only moderately importunate. There are too many of these forlorn creatures here to make it possible to relieve them all, and as it therefore becomes necessary to get rid of them with as little trouble as possible, I will tell your readers the best way to do it, and should they visit Malta on their way home, they will find it to their advantage to try the plan. It is of no use to get angry and say "Jao," they don't know so much Hindustanee as they do English, albeit there is a great temptation to try the former language first. If you want to effect your purpose in the easiest possible manner you must keep your mouth shut, and with a slight toss of the head backwards protrude the chin a little; this is the strongest negative you can give, and one that is understood here better than the most determined "No" you can utter, and silences all further appeal. For example—"Want something to-day, sir, four-wheeler, sir." Silence and the chin trick, and cabby drives on, perfectly satisfied that it is useless to try and tempt you further. An old woman now toddles up dressed in a black silk saree-like costume, with a live creature in swaddling clothes, probably a baby, partially concealed beneath it, "Give something, sir," "Give money, sir, for the babee, she whines." For the babee? Yes. You my dear reader may have a "babee," as she calls it, and you find it, well—a case that your chin will not quite meet. The next moment you are surrounded by cases quite as deplorable, and there is nothing for it but a firm recourse to the chin movement, and you pass on. The next applicant brings a glass of water. "Take glass water, sir." "Yes." "Give something, sir, miserable, sir." Chin again, and off she goes to offer her glass to the next comer, who will perhaps drink the water, and stick out his chin, and drive off, when it comes to "give money sir." A small boy with a shoe-black-brigade's boot-cleaning arrangement under his arm is the next. "Clean your boots, sir; yes, sir?" But the gesture of the chin is repeated and off he trots to try his fortune elsewhere. Thus by a judicious use of the chin a traveller may walk through Valetta with comparative ease, and without it you may be pestered into using strong language and losing your temper which everyone knows is highly improper. Some people in India get very much annoyed by the tom-toms; but the tom-toms in India are peace and quietness when compared with the bell-ringing at Malta. The loudest and most powerful bells are passionately dashed together so as to cause the most tremendous discord that can be possibly imagined, and just when the noise is at its height, a bell of a different tone gives a signal note and all cease together. On very big days this entertainment is varied by the firing of guns, as an introduction to the big-bell overture. The Maltese don't seem to mind it a bit, and the ladies hurry off to chapel as if their doing so might appease the angry bell-ringers, and it certainly has that effect when a sufficient number of the sable-dressed fair ones are assembled in the buildings.

I fear my letters are rather wanting in news. We get such extraordinary reports that I am afraid to write them down, knowing that I shall only have to contradict them the next day. This no doubt would amuse your readers if the pages of my letters were printed separately in a daily paper, but would not be so satisfactory if the news contained in one paragraph were contradicted in the next one. One day we were gravely informed that all the native troops were to be sent to Tenedos. The next day that a portion of the Force was to go to England; and that a firm in Malta had received a telegram from their house at Portsmouth to say that the Jumna troop ship had been despatched from that port to convey a selection of the Indian Contingent to England. There was no mistake about it, as it came by telegram from Portsmouth, and was therefore undoubtedly true, of course. The next day none of the Indian troops are to be sent to England; Reuter's telegram says so, and it was so decided in Parliament last night, so it must be true. Now the report is that two troop ships are on the way out, and are intended to take the place of some of the hired sailing vessels, and to take some of the troops back to India when the fleet returns. This appears to be probable, as the steamers were much too heavily weighted with two ships in tow, and had they experienced bad weather they would have been compelled to cast them off and leave them to their own resources. If Congress is able to settle matters amicably, and peace is thereby ensured, transports would be required to convey a portion of the British force back to England, as they would not then require so strong a garrison here, and it may be for this that they are coming. On Tuesday last there was a sale of some twenty ponies in the cavalry lines. These were grass cutters' baggagers and were sold by auction, being in excess of the number required. The sale was well attended by a crowd of straw-hatted Maltese and others. The tats were not the best of their kind, but realized good prices, some going as high as £6 before the hammer fell. The owners must have been well pleased with the result of their venture.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 12.

It is not true that Colonel Mayne, Deputy Commissioner, "died suddenly" at Akola, as stated by your contemporary in its issue of the 9th instant. The circumstances have already been reported by me.

Rumour has it that Mr. Davies, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akola, had his fingers warmed by the Resident for something connected with the Central Jail; hence our popular Civil Surgeon, Dr. Little, has taken charge. Can anyone throw some light on the subject? Several prisoners escaped during the past two years.

The Khamgaon State Railway, worked by the G. I. P. R. Company, will be closed on the 16th instant, *i.e.*, no trains will run to that place. There are two short State railways in Berar; will Government now work both lines. If they do, it will be a losing game.

Cholera, I regret to say, prevails in all the districts. Basim suffers the most, while in the other districts it is not severe. We are having good showers of rain; the future looks very promising.

We were very sorry to lose our popular Engineer, Mr. Hamilton, of this division. He has gone as Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Bolarum. Mr. Craig has come here in his stead, and from all accounts he is a first rate man, having come from Bolarum.

Lieut. Orr has been appointed Wing Officer to the 3rd Infantry, H. C., at Bolarum, and Lieut. Welchman Wing Officer to the 5th Infantry, H. C., at Aurungabad.

There is not the slightest foundation for the gup that Dr. Eves, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, H.A. D., intends relinquishing his much-coveted appointment.

Cholera still hangs about the Bolarum villages, but none in the cantonment. Rain is falling in copious showers.

The old Contingent Hospital at Bolarum is condemned, and a new one is being built near the parade ground.

I was surprised to see in the columns of a contemporary that "a very severe type of cholera has broken out at Aurungabad in the Nizam's territories. It is stated that about forty deaths have taken place!" From our weekly reports it may be seen that cholera has appeared in a very mild type at that station. To date (13th) there were thirty-four registered cases, of which thirteen proved fatal. The cases were all natives that proved fatal, and those treated were in the last stage of collapse; they were old people and children suffering from starvation. The sanitary arrangements of the military stations are perfect. The rain is keeping off, only 7·18 inches have fallen.

No. 2 Battery, H. C., is still out in camp. A few cases of cholera have appeared in the lines of the 3rd Cavalry, H. C. The cantonment is now free of the disease.

BOMBAY.

The sentence of penal servitude for life passed by Court Martial at Aden June 17, on Private Woodcock, H M's 8th Foot, for culpable homicipde amounting to murder, is confirmed.

The Surat Editors' Case.—The hearing of the rule *nisi* granted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball for a transfer of the case of the Surat editors and others for trial at Bombay was fixed to come on yesterday at the Appellate Side of the High Court. The answering affidavits on behalf of the prosecution not being ready, the argument has been adjourned until the 24th inst.

Furious driving.—Luximon Janoo, a coachman in the employ of a Parsee stable-keeper, named Pestonjee Eduljee Tabalawala, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with driving his vehicle on the 2nd instant in a manner so rash and negligent as to cause injury to Sabajee Mahadew. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

(A breach of the Abkari Act.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two Hindoos, named Hurrichund Bhicajee and Mahadeo Moroo, were convicted by Mr. W. Webb of conveying into the city of Bombay from Callian a quantity of country liquor in a copper pot alleged to contain 23½ seers. The first defendant was fined Rs. 15, the other being an old offender, was fined Rs. 20.

Assault on board ship.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Charles Syenson, a seaman of the British ship Battle Abbey, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with assaulting another seaman, named Isaacson, belonging to the same ship. The circumstances of the assault are briefly these:—It appears that on the afternoon previous the prisoner used some bad language towards the prosecutor, and on remonstrating the prisoner took up a knife and attempted to strike prosecutor with it; the boatswain and sailmaker, however, who were present at the time wrenched it from his hand, on which the prisoner and prosecutor commenced fighting until they were separated by some of the other men. Afterwards they turned to their duty, but about 6 o'clock in the evening the prisoner, it appears, renewed the quarrel with prosecutor, and again endeavoured to attack him with a knife, when the prisoner was handed over to the police.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the House of Coorrection.

Recent fires at Mandvie.—A paragraph having appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* some time ago to the effect that, at a fire which broke out at Mandvie Bunder, the want of Vehar water was very sorely felt, and that in consequence the fire could not be speedily extinguished, a complaint was made before the Town Council, and some correspondence ensued between different departments of the Municipality. The matter was finally brought before a meeting of the Works Committee of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, when there were present—Dr. Blaney, Chairman; and Messrs. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Raghunath Narayen Khote. The committee passed the following resolution:—"That as since the resolution of the Town Council, dated 3rd April 1877, was passed, the Corporation has given its sanction to the carrying out of Mr. Braham's Bhandarwadda water scheme (by which it is believed the pressure in the Vehar mains will be increased and the supply made more constant than it is now), the subcommittee are of opinion that fires on the east side of the city will be more quickly extinguished when the scheme is brought into operation."

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

A doubt having been raised as to the power of the Municipal Commissioner to enforce the municipal byelaws to collect municipal rates for this year, and to publish the lists of municipal voters until the assent of the Governor General to the new Municipal Act has been published, Mr. Grant obtained the opinion of the Advocate General and Mr. Latham, which was submitted to the Town Council at its meeting held on Tuesday last. It is as follows:—

J. H. Grant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you that, pursuant to your verbal instructions, we had a consultation last evening with the Advocate General and Mr. Latham upon the question of whether, having regard to the provisions of the New Act in respect of the list of persons qualified to vote at ratepayer's elections and to become members of the Municipal Corporation, the omission to publish before the 1st instant the Governor General's assent to the new Municipal Amendment Act would necessitate the passing of a special Act. Though publication of the Governor General's assent is undoubtedly necessary before the Act can have validity, counsel are of opinion that, as soon as that publication is made, it will relate back and give retrospective force to the Act as from the dates fixed by section 1—That such publication in fact will operate to give validity not only to the Act itself, but also to anything purporting to have been properly done under the Act since the date of passing; and will thus validate the list which you prepared and notified in anticipation. Counsel are also of opinion that the Act, though having no validity, must be deemed to have been passed on the date when the bill was read a third time and sanctioned by the Legislative Council, namely, as we believe, on the 8th February last. Under these circumstances Counsel do not think there is any necessity for a special Act.—We have, &c.,

16th July, 1878. CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY.

APPEAL IN THE FIRST SURAT RIOT CASE ACCEPTED.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday the case of the Empress *viz* Doolub Fuckira and five others (the first Surat riot case) came on before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey. Mr. Telang and Mr. Naghindas appeared in support of the petition. A petition of appeal had been presented to their Lordships a few days ago by Mr. Naghindas, and their Lordships had taken time to consider their decision. The petitioners were convicted on the 4th May last by Mr. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Surat, and the first was sentenced to be transported for ten years, and the other five for seven years each. The grounds of appeal were shortly these:—

1. That the convictions and sentences are contrary to law. 2. That they are contrary to the weight of the evidence recorded in the case. 3. That the Sessions Judge should not have believed the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution inasmuch, as there are discrepancies therein on several important points. 4. That there is no legal and reliable evidence against petitioners Nos. 4 and 5, Rama Hira and Harkison Keshav. 5. That there was not, and could not have been, any intention on the part of the assembled people to kill an European or Native officer; for if that had been the case, the injuries would have been more severe; and the surprise expressed by the Session's Judge that the injuries were not more severe, and that some or all officers were not killed, points to the same conclusions irresistibly. 6 That bearing in mind the real intention of the people for assembling together, not on the 5th of April only but also on the previous days, there could not have been any intention to commit murder. 7. That the inferences drawn from the answers of the accused are too far-fetched and are not warranted by the other facts in the case.

Their Lordships yesterday accepted the appeal and called for the record and proceedings in the case, which will come on for argument in due course. Mr. Justice West remarked that the sentences appeared to be very severe.

STATE OF SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the Week ending the 9th July 1878.

General Remarks.—In Madras more or less rain is reported from all districts except Tinnevelly; it has however generally been light in the Southern districts on the East Coast; there has been good rain in South Canara, but not much in Malabar; prospects are reported to be "slightly improved in some districts." The total number on works is 139,798, and gratuitously relieved 75,814, more by 2,177 and 1,684 than last week respectively. In Mysore good rain has fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga, and light showers elsewhere: more is required in Hassan and Kadur; the crops are in good condition, and prospects are favourable; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 29th ultimo was 37,244, and gratuitously relieved 12,231, more by 114 and 172 than in the previous week. In Bombay very heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan, and good general rain throughout Guzerat, Kattywar, Kanara and Khandeish; fair rain has fallen all over the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, expect in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Belgaum; some rain is also reported from Sind, where the river continues high. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, but more is wanted in Bilaspur, Sambalpur and Jubbulpore; sowings are being pushed on. In Berar good rain has fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Central India general rain appears to have fallen, and prospects are good. In Rajputana also the monsoon has set in, and except in Marwar, where rain wanted prospects seem to be favourable. In Bengal heavy rain has fallen in the Northern districts, and good rain elsewhere; more is wanted in Balasore, Sarun and a few other districts. In Assam there has been general rain and prospects are good. In Burma the fall, though generally fair, appears to have been light in some or the inland districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has now been general rain, which was very heavy in Rohilkhand; prospects are good. In the Punjab very heavy rain has fallen at Delhi, and good rain elsewhere except at Peshawar; prospects are favourable throughout the Province.

RESULTS OF THE TRIAL CENSUS IN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Ootacamund, 1st June 1878.

From J. H. Garstin, Esq., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras (Famine) to the Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Famine).

I have the honour to forward herewith the returns of the trial Census taken in accordance with the directions of the Government of India contained in your letter of the 17th October 1877.

2. I am to point out that although this Government in their letter of the 15th November 1877, indicated doubts as to the value of any results to be so obtained, they determined to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Government of India and decided to select in addition to certain talooks in famine districts, one entire famine district and some talooks of districts the least affected by the famine pressure. They were of opinion that isolated talooks would be liable to be affected by so many special or local causes, that the results would be more than ordinarily unreliable.

3. Six talooks of the famine districts, and four talooks in the districts least affected by scarcity and drought, and also the entire district of Salem, were accordingly selected for the trial census. The enclosed statement gives the result, showing the comparative numbers of houses and of population, and the percentage of diminution and increase as compared with the census of 1871.

4. The accuracy of the registration is too open to doubt to allow of any safe opinion being formed as to the existence of any, and what, normal increase in the period between the census of 1871 and the close of 1875, but I am directed to enclose a statement showing the registration of births and deaths for that period in the talooks under reference and carried on to the end of February 1878.

5. The statement also shows the large increase in the number of deaths registered in the famine period of 1876-77. Of the deaths which occurred during that period, 149,053 were returned in the year 1877 as due to cholera, small-pox and fever,—this detailed information not being available for 1876. It is, however, impossible to say how far cholera, fever, or many other ailments may have been influenced by the sufferings of famine, or by the use of unaccustomed or unwholesome food, arising from the famine pressure, and it is equally impossible to ascertain for the loss of the population shown by the trial census in the selected talooks may be partly due to emigration which by sea alone is known to have increased from about 98,000 in 1875-76 to 198,000 in 1876-77, or to migration which has been very extensive through all the affected districts.

6. The Government have referred these returns, together with a memorandum by Sir M. Kennedy, to the Sanitary Commissioner, and his report thereon will be forwarded.

Read—Letter dated 16th April, from the Bombay Government, forwarding, with remarks, tables showing the results of the partial census taken on the 19th January 1878, in parts of five districts, where the famine of 1876-77 had been most severe.

Read—A table showing the results of the partial census taken on the 15th March in parts of eleven districts of the Madras Presidency, and over the whole of the district of Salem.

Read also—A memorandum by Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kennedy, K.C.S.I., Personal Assistant to His Grace the Governor of Madras, commenting on the results of the partial census in Madras.

RESOLUTION.

In order to ascertain how far the population of Southern India had been reduced by the famine of 1876-77, it was decided that a partial census should be taken of selected tracts in the districts where the pressure of the famine had been most severe. It was believed that the actual loss of population could not be known with certainty, until one or two favourable seasons had passed, until emigrants had returned, and until a simultaneous census of the whole country could be taken. But it was desirable to know what the present (and in part perhaps temporary) loss of population had been in the worst tracts.

2. In the Bombay Presidency nine districts had been afflicted more or less severely by famine. In each o the five districts, which had suffered most severely, two talooks were selected, one of the two was the talook which had shown the highest death-rate during the year 1877, and the other was a talook which had shown a death-rate equal to the average of the district during that year. In these ten talooks a census was taken on the 19th January 1878; no enquiry was made whether the missing people had died, or had emigrated, during the famine; the men, women and children were counted, and the totals were compared with those of the regular census of February 1872. The results were as follows:—

District.	Total population as per census of 1872.	1878.	Difference.	Percentage on original population.
Sholapore (2 talooks)	166,941	143,957	—22,984	minus 13
Sattara (2 ")	144,148	128,354	—15,794	minus 11
Kaladgi (2 ")	224,473	187,666	—36,807	minus 16
Belgaum (2 ")	246,181	226,358	—19,823	minus 8
Dharwar (2 ")	152,602	148,537	—4,065	minus 2
Total (10 talooks)	934,345	834,872	—99,473	minus 10⅔

The memoranda, which accompany the Bombay census tables, show that the apparent diminution of population has been much greater in the case of the male, than in the case of the female population. In some talooks the decrease among the males was nearly double the decrease among females. It is known* that considerable migration took place from the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country into the Konkan and into south Canara. It is conjectured that men and boys would emigrate in larger numbers than women and girls; and this excess diminution of the male population is held to contribute futher evidence that a part of the diminution of population, ascertained at the recent census, must have been due to emigration.

3. The Bombay Government sums up the results of the partial census by saying, that the question of mortality from famine is still left very much in the same doubtful state as before; that the partial census of the worst or most distressed tracts shows some diminution in the population; that the diminution is partly apparent, as arising from emigration, and partly real, as arising from mortality; that the mortality arose partly from sickness, extending not only throughout the year 1877, but throughout the two previous years 1875 and 1876, and partly from famine; and that the mortality arising from famine itself cannot be exactly estimated.

4. The partial census in the famine districts of Madras was taken, on the 15th March 1878, in one talook out of each of the six severely stricken districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore and Chingleput, and in all the nine talooks which constitute the district of Salem; a census was also taken in one talook out of each of the districts of Kistna, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, in parts of which some distress was felt, but in parts of which the crops were saved by irrigation, and in one talook of Tanjore, throughout almost the whole of which the crops were saved by irrigation from the Cauvery river. The results of the census were as follows:—

In the	Population as per census of Nov. 1871.	Mar. 1878.	Difference.	Per centage of difference on original population.
Six talooks of the six very distressed districts	859,132	739,989	—119,143	minus 13
Nine talooks of the Salem district	1,977,034	1,559,896	—417,138	„ 21
Three talooks of the three slightly distressed districts	496,702	528,574	+ 31,872	plus 6
One talook of the Tanjore district	221,749	242,999	+ 21,250	„ 9

5. No review of these figures has yet been received from the Madras Government; but Sir Michael Kennedy has furnished the Government of India with remarks upon the results of the partial census. He considers that the diminution of the population must be due to the effect of migration, of increased mortality, of diminished births; or to a combination of all these three causes. No figures, even approximate, are available to show the extent to which emigration has taken place from the famine districts. The number of emigrants by sea from the Madras Presidency to Burmah, Ceylon, and elsewhere is shown by the returns from sea-ports to have been 287,482 during the 14 months of famine, as compared with 156,143, the average number for a corresponding period in ordinary times; that is to say, the emigration by sea nearly doubled during the famine. But there is nothing to show how many of these emigrants came from the famine districts, or from the particular talooks in which the recent census was taken. Again, there is no available information regarding the great exodus of population from the famine districts to the neighbouring tracts in Malabar, Tanjore, Ganjam, and parts of Tinnevelly and Kistna, where drought had comparatively little effect. The figures of the recent census show that the diminution among the males of ten years old and upwards has been considerably greater than among women of the same age. Sir Michael Kennedy points out that there was no reason why men should have died from famine more rapidly than women, while it is quite probable that men would migrate more readily than women. He considers that this excess diminution among men tends to show that the total number of persons migrating from the famine tracts must have been very large, and that a part at any rate of the decrease of population must be due to emigration. He shows that a part of the diminution must be due to the decrease in births; for the returns (confessedly imperfect as yet) of births for the 15 famine talooks, in which the census has now been taken, give a decrease of 32,054 births as compared with the average of ordinary years. Further he shows that, according to the monthly returns of mortality, a great part of the loss of population was due to unusual epidemics of cholera, small-pox and fever, which swept off in these 15 talooks 149,053 persons, compared with an average mortality of 22,909 from these diseases as returned during the years 1870—75.

6. The table, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, regarding the results of the partial census in Madras, takes the normal increment of the population to be 1½ per cent. per annum. And some of the subsidiary statements forwarded by the Government of Bombay assume the normal increase of the population to be one per cent. per annum. If it be assumed that any such increase really occurred during the years 1872—75 before the distress began, then the actual loss of population attributable to famine will be proportionately larger. Sir Michael Kennedy in his memorandum shows that the excess of registered births over registered deaths, according to the returns published by the Madras Government, gave a normal increase of population at the rate of ·2 per cent. per annum in the 15 talooks during the period 1872—76; and he considers that there is no sufficient ground for the assumption that the population of the Madras Presidency increases at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum. It appears to the Government of India that no absolute certainty has yet been attained regarding the normal increase of population in India. The Madras Census Report of December 1873 shows (pp. 11-13) that, according to four censuses taken from 1851 to 1871, the annual rate of increase ranged from 0·74 per cent. during the earliest to 3·02 per cent. during the latest period. But the writer of the report (Dr. Cornish) rejects these deduced rates of increase, and holds that the figures merely prove the earlier censuses to have been imperfect. In the North-Western Provinces a detailed census has been taken on scientific principles more often than in other parts of India. The report of the 1871 census for the North-Western Provinces shows (page 2 of Vol. I of the report) the annual increase of population to have been 0·53 per cent., as compared with an increase in Great Britain of 0·56 during the ten years 1851—1861. The Census Report of the Bombay Presidency of January 1874 (pp. 72-74 and 236-237) shows the deduced rate of increase in the population to be 0·64 per cent. per annum. Probably, until the information on this subject is more complete, the normal increase of an Indian population might be taken at between 0·5 and 0·6 per cent. At this rate the population would double itself within 130 years. As pointed out by the Bombay Government, parts of the country where afflicted by epidemic diseases during 1875 and 1876, and during those years the supposed normal rate of increase may not have been maintained. But during the years 1872—1875, or four years, some increase of the population must, it may be believed, have occurred. And the apparent, as well as the actual loss of population, during these two sad years of famine, must be proportionately increased above the figures shown or suggested in the foregoing paragraphs of this resolution.

7. His Excellency the Governor General in Council deduces from the figures now reviewed that there has been a lamentable decrease of the population during the two past seasons, in the selected famine-stricken tracts where the partial census has recently been taken. But there is still much uncertainty as to the numbers who have migrated, and who may return to their homes. The figures for the several talooks, both in the Bombay and in the Madras Presidency, show remarkable differences between the percentages of apparent loss of population; and it is not possible to say over what proportions of the famine country the higher, the medium, or the lower percentages of decrease in the population extend. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council considers therefore that the papers now before the Government of India do not furnish means for forming a correct estimate of the famine mortality in Southern India during 1876—78. Copies of all the papers will be furnished to the Famine Commission for their consideration.

---

* Note.—As an instance of the emigration which took place from the Deccan may be cited the case of the Indapore talook of Poona. An experienced survey officer in November 1876 was deputed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the condition of every village in this talook. The Bombay Government, when reviewing the report made by this officer, recorded that out of a total population of 66,937, as many as 40,289 had temporarily emigrated by the month of November 1876, that is to say at the very beginning of the scarcity. It was explained that the emigrants had gone to the hill ranges of Poona, to Khandesh, and the Nizam's territory.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

The following correspondence is published in a Parliamentary Blue Book:—

(*Confidential.*)

No. 497-10, dated Bombay Castle, the 13th February 1878.

From the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

An article headed "Excessive Pride" appeared in the *Shivaji*, a Vernacular newspaper published at Poona, in its issue of the 16th November last. The composition was full of disloyal expressions and false accusations against Government, and its tendency as a whole was to spread disaffection among our subjects. It was first brought to the notice of this Government by the resumé of it which appeared in the local "Report on native papers." On submitting the resumé to the Honourable the Advocate General at this Presidency, that officer stated that, in his opinion, the article came "within the provisions of section 124A of the Penal Code as an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to Government."

2. As the Advocate General's opinion was founded only on a resumé of the article and not on the article itself, this Government thought it advisable to refer to his judgment a closer version of the original, before taking any action in the matter. A literal translation was accordingly prepared, and on its being forwarded to the Advocate General he reported in effect that he could see no reason to alter his former opinion.

3. Nevertheless, his Excellency the Governor in Council does not feel himself inclined to recommend a recourse to the courts of law in this case. For it appeared from the papers* that there is some prospect of a speedy amendment of the law for the suppression of seditious writing; and under the circumstances, it would perhaps be hardly worth while to incur the risks which, as the law at present stands, attend the prosecution of a newspaper writer for sedition.

4. His Excellency in Council desires, however, that the case may be submitted to the Government of India, as the question involved is one of imperial, rather than provincial, policy. I beg therefore to enclose herewith copies of the resumé, the translation, and the Advocate General's opinions referred to above, and to request that you will be so good as to move the Government of India to favour this Government with an expression of their views on the subject thereof.

* Demi-official letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 28th December 1877 and its accompaniment.

(*Confidential.*)

Resume' by the Reporter on the Native Press.

The *Shivaji* (28) of the 16th November, but received on the 18th, in an article, headed "Excessive Pride," accuses the English rulers of India of excessive pride and of despising the natives as utterly worthless, and observes that history shows that excessive pride generally leads to ruin and destruction. The writer admits that the natives are a very weak and foolish race; but the English rulers are subjecting them to a treatment which even beasts will not bear patiently. They are enacting the most vexatious laws. The people have become so poor that even a single year's failure of rains exposes them to starvation and death. During the last year's famine thousands of the ryots died of starvation. The Government thought it proper to try the experiment whether human life can be maintained on the ration of one pound per day, and thousands of ryots fell victims to this experiment of the authorities. The authorities also thought it right to select this year of dire calamities to celebrate the proclamation of a new pompous title by grand and gorgeous ceremonies, and to squander about two crores of rupees on these useless tamashas and festivities. During this year of great national distress and financial difficulties it was thought wise to increase the salaries of several European officials and to create some new posts. All these proceedings of the authorities must be characterised as extremely cruel and hard-hearted. They are also engaged in enacting new vexatious laws and devising new taxes. They are creating a feeling of discontent in Cabul and in the Nizam's territories. In short the English rulers seem to be swayed by a feeling which often brings disastrous effects on those who entertain it. The writer then alludes to the progress of the Russian arms in Asia Minor, and to the alleged success of the diplomatic intrigues of that crafty power in Cabul, and fears that all this forebodes ill to the English power in the East. The millions of India depend for their welfare on the undiminished prosperity of the English rule, and they therefore devoutly pray that their English rulers will act wisely, and rise superior to every danger.

No. 6, dated 12th January 1878.

Opinion by John Marriott, Esq., Officiating Advocate General Bombay.

Section 124 A of the Penal Code (added by Act XXVII of 1870, section 5) provides that "Whoever by words either "spoken or intended to be read otherwise excites or "attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Go"vernment established by law in British India shall be "punished," &c. The explanation to that section contains an exception in favour of *bona fide* comments on Government measures.

The newspaper article in question charges the English rulers with excessive pride and with subjecting the natives to "treatment which even beasts will not bear," and then proceeds to give alleged instances of that treatment which I need not here recapitulate, and which are subsequently characterised as extremely cruel and hard-hearted.

The article is not a comment on Government measures within the explanation of the section, but purports to state certain Government measures and the result of certain other Government measures.

Certain of these statements, viz., that thousands of ryots died of famine last year, that thousands died in consequence of the Government experiment of feeding on one lb. a day, that two crores of rupees were spent in the various ceremonies of proclaiming the Empress, and that Government was engaged in enacting new vexatious laws and devising new taxes, appear to be absolutely false, and the publisher of the article must have known them to be so when he published it.

If the conduct of Government and its treatment of natives were such as represented by the article, I think such conduct and treatment would be likely to excite feelings of disaffection, and I think the fact of wilfully publishing such false statement proves the intent of the publisher to excite such feelings.

I think this intent may further be inferred from the reference to the alleged discontent at Cabul and in the Nizam's dominions, and to the progress of the Russian arms in Asia Minor, and her alleged diplomatic success at Cabul, and the foreboding of ill therefrom to the British power in the East.

But the whole article must be read together, and the publisher is entitled to rely on its conclusion. "The millions of British India depend for their welfare on the "undiminished prosperity of the English rule, and they therefore devoutly pray that their English rulers will act wisely and rise superior to any danger."

But although that conclusion admits that the inhabitants of India are dependent for their welfare on the propriety of their English rulers, yet I do not see that it is calculated to allay the disaffection excited by the earlier portions of the article, and it certainly insinuates that the English rulers now are not acting wisely and that there is danger.

I am of opinion that the article in question comes within the provisions of section 124 A of the Penal Code as an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to Government.

No. 976, dated Bombay Castle, the 28 January 1878.

Translation of an article which appeared in the "Shivajee" (a Marathi newspaper published at Poona) on the 16th November 1877.

Excessive Pride.

Seeta* (was stolen because she) was exceedingly beautiful.

Rawan† (was ruined because he) was too proud.

Bali‡ (came to grief because he) was over-charitable.

Too much of everything should be avoided.

The English people who belong to the race of the British Sircar who rules over us have become extremely proud. They consider [treat] the people of Hindustan like bits of straw. The reason of this is—[1] the nature of the English people, and [2] the great stupidity of the people of Hindustan. Excessive pride has, however, hitherto produced very disastrous results. We are afraid lest our rulers should have to suffer from a similar calamity in consequence of the excessive pride of the English people. The policy of the British Sircar is worthy of being copied. [The object] of the policy which they follow is that the people may become wise and may acquire the qualification of carrying on the administration. This is exceedingly good. The cause of the utter ruin of the people of Hindustan is their total ignorance of political matters. If they do show any wisdom at all, it is in connection with superstitious matters. They have no idea whatever of how the greatness of their country should be promoted. In consequence of this, the Hindus who exercised paramount authority in India are now reduced to the state of being unable to exercise in the country even the power which people of the sweepers caste exercise in other countries. But these stupid people, when they take anything into their head, they do not take a long time to form a body of their own. In the year 1857 the dispute first arose merely on account of the catridges, and the result thereof was very dreadful. The treatment which the officers of the British Sircar at present give to the people of Hindustan is such that if brute creatures be subjected to it they will, without any regard for their lives, become desperate. The Acts which have been passed since 1857 have greatly harassed the people. There was a slight scarcity of rain in one year, but the prices (of grain) became high, and consequently lakhs of people died of want. Our English officers in India ought to have been on their guard on account of these deaths, but they entertained no such anxiety, and, on the contrary, tried experiments with these deaths. It was a critical time, and not a time to try experiments by which lakhs of people died. Their only duty was to preserve life. It was not a time to try an experiment as to whether people could live on half a seer of food. In consequence of the trial of the experiment six or seven lakhs of people of India went to the other world. This is not all. While there prevailed such a famine, a sum of about two crores of rupees of India was unnecessarily wasted by having grand demonstrations of joy at Delhi. When India was involved in such calamity the English people got their salaries increased on the ground thereof, and had new appointments created. We cannot describe this conduct by any other words than the following—We cannot help calling them eaters of butter from the head of a dead body. Moreover, at the time of such a famine new harassing Acts were passed, and attempts are being made to increase the taxes. With reference to their political relations they have produced dissatisfaction in Cabul and Hyderabad. In short, the English people have become excessively proud, and the result will be very bad. It appears the Russians have gained a perfect footing in Asia Minor. They are making khatpat (intrigues) in Cabul. The people inquire whether it is not the pride of the English people which has given rise to the present proceedings of the Russians. Hitherto, no one who was proud was able to maintain his position. Even persons who had achieved great things (ultimately) came to grief (in consequence of their pride). It appears that similar calamities are likely to befall now. But with reference to this, what causes us a little grief is as follows:—The people of India are quite stupid, and depend entirely upon the English people. If the latter are ruined in consequence of such pride, the former will be crushed down for nothing. We therefore constantly suggest that the British Government should fully watch the conduct of their English officers, and should adopt measures, to secure the people of India against any annoyance. If the people who are 24 crores in number should sincerely be inclined to assist their rulers, Government will never have to fear any difficulty. But pride ruins everything. Let us see what the result of this will be.

(Signed) Vinayek Wassudew,
Oriental Translator to Government.

* The wife of Ram, a King of Oudh.
† A King of Ceylon.
‡ The King of the infernal regions.

No. 11, dated the 4th February 1878.

Opinion by J. Marriott, Esq., Advocate General, Bombay.

I have perused the literal translation of the article in the *Shivaji* newspaper forwarded with the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government, to the Government Solicitor of the 31st ultimo, and continue of opinion that the article in question is an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to Government within the provisions of section 124 A of the Penal Code.

The article was published on the 16th of November last. It is desirable in these cases that proceedings should be taken as soon as possible after publication.

(*Confidential*).

No. 319, dated Fort William, the 7th March 1878.

From J. O'Kinealy, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In reply to your [confidential] letter No. 497-10 Con., dated the 13th ultimo, I am directed to say that after careful consideration the Governor General in Council think it would be better not to prosecute the publisher of the *Shivaji* under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

(*Confidential*).

Dated Bombay Castle, dated the 6th March 1878.

From the Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your confidental demi-official letter of the 28th December last, I beg to forward copies of the notes by the Honorable Messrs. J. Gibbs and L. Ashburner, as to the best mode of dealing with the Native Press, and to observe that the remarks which his Excellency Sir Richard Temple has to make on the subject have already been submitted confidentially to the Viceroy.

Note by the Honorable J. Gibbs, dated the 4th February 1878.

I concur with his Excellency the President in thinking that section 3 of Act XIX. of 1876 might well be taken as a model on which to found a section applicable to newspapers in this country, and I would then add, as suggested by his Excellency the Viceroy, the purport of the sections of the Irish Act. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 9. ss. 30. 33.

I would notice an error, and rather an important one, on page 10, line 4, of the Viceroy's Minute. Not even in the Presidency town is a civil action tried by a jury; only in criminal cases at the High Court Sessions, are juries employed at the Presidency towns, so that whenever a civil suit was brought against Government it would be heard by a judge alone, whether in the Presidency or the Mofussil.

The question of taking securities from editors is rather a difficult one; for what should security be required? If against sedition, then that is provided for otherwise under the proposed adaptation of the Irish Act; but I do not think any security will be needed if the law be altered as proposed.

I would as regards the English Press, not make any exception in the Act, but, as proposed by his Excellency the Viceroy, would put in a section giving Government the power to apply the Act to the Press of such parts of India, or such classes of papers as may be from time to time thought necessary.

I would venture to put forward a suggestion, which is founded on a long and careful consideration of the subject of the Native Press on this side of India, and that is to oblige writers to place their names at the end of the articles; and for all articles not so signed the editor should be answerable. I believe there is some such law in France, but I feel assured from inquiry and from experience that if writers are obliged to put their names at the end of their articles, and the placing of a false name be made punishable, it will check many of the would-be patriots from airing their seditious cogitations as freely as they do now.

Note by the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, dated the 7th February 1878.

I am very glad that the seditious character of the Native Press has at last attracted attention. It is impossible to exaggerate the mischief it is doing. I have reported upon it more than once.

The Dramatic Performance Act amalgamated with the Irish Press Law will form a good basis for legislation; but if his Excellency the Viceroy's suggestion to require a deposit of Rupees 10,000 from every editor of a paper is carried out, it will at once extinguish all the petty libellers, who can only support their papers by levying blackmail from Native officials and the more respectable members of society.

Probably not one of this very venomous class could furnish the required security, and we should thus get rid of the whole of them. My honourable colleague, Mr. Gibbs, finds a difficulty in this measure, and asks for what would security be demanded? I reply, security to abstain from seditious writing; and the security would be liable to forfeit in the event of any article being published which in *the opinion of Government*, was of a seditious character.

An action might be against Government to recover the money forfeited, but it should be only tried by a European judge.

The forfeit of security would be in addition to any punishment that the editor might be liable under the Act.

I would make no exception in favour of articles published in English, nor would I allow the Local Government any discretion to exempt certain districts or papers from the operation of the Act. It is quite possible that they might prefer the sedition to the odium and responsibility of suppressing it. Neither would I give the editor any warning; he should know what is seditious as well as we do, and until he received his warning would feel at liberty to publish any quantity of sedition; he would then make a fictitious transfer of his papers, and the next warning would have to be made to a new editor and propietor. To be effectual the Press Law must be stringent and thorough; and if we tolerate sedition in English, the Sabas which are springing up all over the country will find no difficulty in translating it into the Vernacular. The fact that the articles are written in English will give them an importance that they would not have otherwise. The seditious associations to which I have alluded are doing much mischief, and I would take this opportunity of supressing them by making it penal to raise subscriptions to agitate political questions without the sanction of Government.

Holkar and other Native Chiefs subscribe largely to the Sarvajanic Saba, which, it is not unfair to say, is a seditious association.

I fear the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' suggestion to make the writers of all articles sign them would be easily evaded; still, I do not object to it; if not very effective to check sedition, it can do no harm.

It will be necessary to provide for seditious words as well as seditious writings.

(*Confidential*.)

Dated the 12th January 1878.

Demi-official from Sir Richard Temple to Lord Lytton.

I have considered the confidential reference made by your Lordship regarding the Native Press. Unless the Native Press of Bengal has got worse during 1877, I am not sure whether it can be called disloyal on the whole. There used in my time to be elements of decided loyalty in it. I used to extract the loyal and disloyal passages, and reprint them in parallel columns, in order to strike a sort of balance for my own consideration.

I must also remark, with extreme deference, that our impression used to be that the Government of India noticed assertions made by the Native Press, which notice aggravated its importance.

My opinion of the Native Press up to *January* 1876 will be found in my Minute on the Administration of Bengal, bearing date January 1876. Whatever, however, the objections against the Native Press of Bengal may or may not be, they are much greater as regards the Native Press of Bombay Presidency for the most part. In other words, the Native Press of Bombay is decidedly worse than that of Bengal. The Parsee and Guzeratee section of the Bombay Press is less objectionable—indeed, the Parsee section is pretty good, but the Mahrattee section is open to very grave objection. When I received your Lordship's reference I was actually preparing to take steps in a case which appeared to pass the bounds of tolerance.

If anything were required at all in Bengal, it would be still more required in Bombay, I am very sorry to say.

The model I would wish to suggest (if you really resolve to move) would be section 3 of Act XIX. of 1876, "Dramatic Performances." Apply that section to newspapers published in the Vernacular languages of India, especially clauses (*a*), (*b*), but not (*c*). Also note the words "whenever *Government is of opinion* that," &c., &c. &c.

Then take the sections from the *Irish* Act alluded to by your Lordship.

Unless some such words as "*is of opinion*" be used, I should think that liberty to bring a suit afterwards would be dangerous and embarrassing. *With* these words, however, I do not think that the liberty would do harm.

I fully perceive the objections to excepting newspapers published in the *English* language; also I bear in mind that Native newspapers may hereafter be published in that language, with all the faults now attributable to the Vernacular Press; still I apprehend that the exception must be made, and that the English section of the Indian Press must be left alone.

I am very sorry and regretful that it should be found necessary to take additional powers by law respecting the Native Press.

I do not advise any attempt to take security from Native editors or proprietors of papers.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, last, Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. Kirkham, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, and Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee. Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, were also present.

The Rumour about the Tunnel at Tulsi Lake.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Before the business is commenced, may I beg to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to a paragraph in to-days' *Bombay Gazette* regarding a rumour about an accident to the tunnel at Tulsi Lake. My object is simply to disabuse the minds of the people; and therefore I think an explanation is necessary.

Mr. Walton explained that he was down at Tulsi on Saturday last and could give the Council positive information of what had occurred up to that date. Nothing of any importance had occurred there. There was a slip of earth only in the old shaft where a slip happened last year; but he was sure the contractor would be able in four or five days to go on with the work. This year there was an opening of 80 feet square on which the contractor had got a derrick, and had provided every convenience for getting the earth out of the tunnel, the stoppage of which was of no importance to the Municipality. No damage had been done to the tunnel that he (Mr. Walton) was aware of. The *debris* would be taken out and the tunnel cleared in a few days at a cost of about Rs. 500; and this he hoped would be considered by the Town Council to be satisfactory.

Mr. Raghunath.—What effect would the accident have on the promised supply of Tulsi water?

Mr. Walton.—None whatever. I heard the rumour about the Fort yesterday afternoon, and I was astonished at it.

The Chairman.—I think the Council must be very much satisfied with this expanation.

Mr. Walton said he might add that the contractor, Dadabhoy, assured him that if any slip occurred, he should clear the *debris* even during the monsoon; and that even if the worst came to the worst, he should never allow the progress of the work to be retarded in any way.

Mr. Kirkham drew attention to a letter of the contractors, Messrs. Campbell and Co., regarding the refusal of the Executive Engineer to furnish them a copy of his progress report of 10th May last, and a statement said to have been made by the Commissioner that a copy of the report had been sent; and that the letters of the Executive Engineer and of the contractors must have crossed.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that what he had stated at a previous meeting was that the Executive Engineer had consented to give Messrs. Campbell and Co. a copy of the report on their sending some person to take a copy. But after the consent had been given, Messrs. Campbell and Co. thought proper to publish a certain letter in the newspapers which was an attack upon Mr. Walton; and he had therefore been advised by a solicitor that he was not called upon to put the report in the hands of the contractors, as it was intended to be used as a weapon against himself. It was a private matter between Mr. Walton and Mr. Campbell; and the Council had nothing whatever to do with it. Mr. Grant added that the contractors had never come to him direct as they ought to have done if they felt themselves aggrieved. It was only last year that the pay of the workmen at Tulsi had been allowed to fall so much into arrear that, in order to prevent a delay in the prosecution of the work, Mr. Grant, after consulting Mr. Maclean, then Chairman of the Council, sent a man with Rs. 4000 to pay the workmen. He (Mr. Grant) then told them they were carrying on their work so badly that he should have to put certain sections of the Act into force against them. Mr. Walton had, in fact, shewn them a great deal too much consideration in allowing them to go on with the work. He (Mr. Grant) had given them three opportunities for explanation, but no explanation had been given by them regarding the way in which they carried on the work; and yet they now said they have had no opportunity of defending themselves. So far from their having anything to complain of, Mr. Grant said he had obtained for them labour and carts through the agency of the Collector of Tanna, who had been good enough to assist them in the matter. The work was stopped at present on account of the monsoon. It might have been taken out of their hands a year ago.

At Mr. Kirkham's request Mr. Barrow read the former minutes of proceedings on this subject.

Dr. Pinkerton remarked that, under the circumstances, Mr. Walton was quite right in not giving the contractors a copy of his report.

Mr. Kirkham said that Mr. Walton having under advice not supplied the contractors a copy of his report, the original question arose whether they should now give them a copy.

The Municipal Commissioner—Mr. Walton does not choose to give them a copy. If you do so, it will be on your own responsibility.

Mr. Kirkham said he would not press the point. The whole matter had now been cleared up. The document had not been furnished to the contractors, and it was not to be furnished—and for very good reasons.

The Drainage Works Loan.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 21,400 from surplus cash balance to provide for cost of establishment Rs. 14,000, purchase of surveying instruments, &c., Rs. 7,000, and contingencies Rs. 400, for completing the drawings, specifications, &c., for the first portion of the drainage works to be commenced and carried out at once. This was in addition to the Rs. 5,215 already advanced by the Corporation for charges on account of the Drainage Commission.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Has the drainage loan been sanctioned by the Government of India?

The Municipal Commissioner.—No, not yet.

Mr. Nowrojee said he objected to the grant asked for. They had no right to assume that the Government of India would sanction the loan, for they might change their mind.

The Commissioner said that had nothing to do with the undertaking of the Corporation. The Corporation were bound to carry out at once the first part of the works. It was a loan which the Council were bound to provide for.

The Chairman said his impression was it left open to the Town Council to raise their own loan; and that it was not necessarily to be got from the Government of India.

Dr. Pinkerton said he understood from the Corporation proceedings that the loan was to be asked for from the Government of India: but that if they could not get it, they were to raise it elsewhere.

Mr. Nowrojee said it was a distinct understanding that the loan was to be asked for from the Government of India.

Mr. Raghunath agreed with Mr. Nowrojee. If the Government of India did not sanction the loan, where would the Corporation be? Mr. Raghunath would therefore advise them to cut their coat according to the cloth; for where could they get extra cloth?

Sir Frank Souter.—Get it from the tailor. (A laugh.)

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that if the loan was not sanctioned by the Government of India, matters would assume a different complexion altogether. Where were they to get the loan if it was not sanctioned by the Government of India?

The Chairman read the resolution of the Town Council regarding the raising of the loan, which in the opinion of several members, showed that the loan was to be got from the Government of India.

Mr. Nowrojee said the committe appointed by the Corporation had not done anything yet, simply because the sanction of the Government of India had not been received.

Mr. Kirkham said he always understood that the loan was to be got from Government of India—it was an assumed thing. It had been assumed from the beginning that the loan would be given; and the committee, of which he was a member, had taken no step, because they had received no information as to whether the Government of India sanctioned the loan. It came upon him with something like surprise to learn that the Government of India might not give the loan. The Corporation had from the beginning understand that the money was to be had from the Government of India on the same terms as the previous loans; and if this loan was not sanctioned, the whole of the calculations regarding the cost of the drainage works would have to be opened.

The Commissioner asked what the resolution of the Town Council meant in binding themselves to do the first part of the works at once?

A member remarked that it meant that the work was to be undertaken on the Government of India sanctioning the loan.

The Commissioner.—The Chairman of the Corporation is altogether of a different opinion (*i. e.*, that the loan should be raised somewhere.)

Mr. Nowrojee.—Then the Chairman of the Corporation is mistaken. (A laugh.)

The Chairman.—The Chairman of the Corporation is the gentleman to call the committee, but has not yet done so.

The Commissioner.—He is going to call it next evening.

Mr. Nowrojee said that in the resolution to be submitted to the Corporation, the words "the Government of India" had been inserted, but that they were struck out at the suggestion of the Chairman, who remarked to him that it was assumed the loan was to be got from the Government of India.

Mr. Kirkham—There is no reason, I apprehend, to doubt that the Government of India will come to our assistance.

The Commissioner.—If they have got the money.

Mr. Kirkham:—They have any amount of money.

Dr. Pinkerton.—The Government of India cannot give us the money except at a very heavy loss to themselves.

Mr. Raghunath.—Then we cannot execute the drainage works—that is the long and short of it.

Mr. Nowrojee asked why the Government of India could not give the money.

Dr. Pinkerton explained that the Government of India could get it at 97 or 98, while they were bound to give the Corporation Rs. 100; and a difference was a loss to the Government.

The Commissioner.—I think I may remind the Council that if they do not do something soon, Government will probably force them to do it.

Mr. Nowrojee.—We will see how they do it.

Mr. Kirkham thought they might expect an answer in a short time.

The Commissioner was understood to say that the local Government had sent a telegram for an answer from Simla.

Dr. Pinkerton remarked it was probably known that the Government of India had refused loans to other municipalities.

Mr. Nowrojee said if they could not get the loan, all the preliminary expenses incurred would be a dead loss to the municipality; and he was therefore opposed to the grant asked for.

The Commissioner.—Then, is the word of the Corporation not worth the paper it is written on!

Mr. Nowrojee remarked the Corporation agreed to carry on the works on the distinct understanding that the Government of India was to advance the money.

Dr. Pinkerton said that, on the explanation given by the Commissioner, he would propose that the grant of Rs. 21,400 be sanctioned.

Sir Frank Souter.—In the event of the Government of India refusing the loan, where are we?

The Commissioner said they must borrow, elsewhere. They could not stultify themselves.

Sir Frank Souter said he should strongly advise the commencement of the works if they could get the required loan. If not, where were they to get the money from?

Mr. Kirkham remarked that the drainage works were agreed to on the understanding that no fresh taxation would be necessary; but, if the Government of India did not grant the loan, the whole question would have to be re-opened. They must therefore wait till they got an answer from the Government of India.

The Commissioner remarked that the money must be raised somewhere; for the fact was the first part of the works must be commenced next October.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—As Dr. Pinkerton's proposition has not been seconded, it falls to the ground; and we must proceed with the other work.

The Commissioner.—I should like, then, to free myself of any responsibility in this matter.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—What responsibility do you incur?

The Commissioner.—There is a responsibility if the work be not commenced.

Mr. Nowrojee.—It would be no fault of the Municipal Commissioner; but of the Government of India.

The matter then dropped.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bilo, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by Jas. Porke, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

BANKS.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

The Agra Bank (Limited.)
Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

NITEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Notice to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission*.

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cloth and Serge Cuttings, Salvages, Remnants of Cloth, Linen Drill, Gold Cord and Numerals, Ankle Boots, Cloth Tunics, Jackets, Trowsers, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., 100 bags of cloth and serge cuttings salvages cloth remnants, &c, 200 yards Oxford cloth, Nos. 2 and 3 44 yards French grey cloth, 311 yards of linen drill, 280 yards gold cord, 270 pairs gold embroidered numerals, 380 pairs ankle boots, cadet patterns, cloth tunics, jackets, trousers, 485 yards of black cotton linings, empty packing cases, helmet baskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed, within 3 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Royal Hotel Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Tea Sets, Platedware, &c., in Tamarind Lane, Fort.
If not disposed of by private bargain.

On MONDAY, the 22nd, and on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, at 1 o'clock p.m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Mr. D. C. Lobo, to sell-off by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

All the glassware, crockery, teasets, plated dish covers, hot water oblong and square curry dishes, knives, spoons and forks, candlesticks, kerosine lamps, a set of blackwood dining tables, several camp tables, side board, screens, whatnots, carved circular, pier, side, and other tables, conversation sofa, and cleopatra couches, chairs, bronze, three light and single hanging argand lamps with drops, bronze gas lamps, writing tables, engravings in Maple frames, punkhas, clothes presses, glass-door cupboards, cheffonier, teapoys, dining-room, American and easy chairs, several camp cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, globe lamps, bath tubs, commodes, coir rugs, cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c., &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the property belonging to the late Surgeon Major A. M. Rogers, Marine Battalion, consisting of ;blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, lamps, military uniform wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Also a collection of valuable medical books, and surgical instruments nearly new. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m.

At 3 o'clock p.m.

An excellent office brougham with powerful horse and harness. The above property will be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 18th July 1878. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and COMPANY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m.

An invoice of Gentleman's and Lady's boots and shoes in great variety.

An invoice containing six cases of best porcelain material and nicely decorated water and milk jugs, and teapots of different designs and size, with covers.

Samples of rich crockeryware, &c., &c.

India made toys, artificial fruits, brackets, 2 cases soaps.

1 dozen patent best double stitch sewing machine hand.

15 cases condensed milk, damaged.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This College, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford

For Sale, Manilla and Oiled Coir Rope and Cordage. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Frith's Indian Photographs,
Unmounted, 8 inches by 6¼.
Six Hundred Subjects.
Rs. 15 per dozen; single Copy, Re. 1-6.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 4-12.

Persian Manual; by Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E., containing—
Part 1.—A Concise Grammar.
Part 2.—A Vocabulary, English and Persian.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

Palekar & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

Agents for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Whereas it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel is due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne:—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITU

NOTICES.

India to England by the Levant and the Danube. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

CALICO BALL.

It is proposed to have a CALICO BALL at the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, on the 2nd September next. The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee:—

Lieut.-Col. HOGG, Deputy Quartermaster General.
Lieut.-Col. JUSTICE, Military Secretary.
J. K. SPENCE, Esq., C.S.
Captain FRITH, A. D. C.
Lieut. CHICHESTER, 2nd Queen's.
Lieut. NOON, 11th Regiment.

The scale of prices proposed for Tickets is as follows:—

A Lady's single Ticket	Rs. 8
A Gentleman's "	" 12
A double Ticket (Lady and Gentleman)	" 16
A Family Ticket (for any number of one Family)	" 20

Ladies being *bona fide* visitors may be included in a Family Ticket.

Fancy Dress to be worn. Materials for dresses to be of Cotton only; silks, satins, and silk velvets to be excluded. Cotton Velvet will be admissible.

Applications for Tickets to be sent to the Honorary Secretary. It is hoped that intending Subscribers will send in their applications for Tickets not later than the 1st August, to enable the Committee to estimate the funds forthcoming, and to make the arrangements for the Ball accordingly.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

8th N. I. Lines, Poona, July 8th, 1878.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

The only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Agents
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal	Rs. 0	4
To Non-Subscribers	1	
Mounted on Cloth	8 As extra.	0
" " with Rollers	10	"

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

The *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaon State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Muttra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshteaand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum*.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct nformation.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

The Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of the Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,
Gautier Frere's Choice Brandies.
000 ....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 } 00 } ....Rs. 30 per doz.
000 } V } .... " 33 "
Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

McEWAN'S BEER.

The NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts	Cash Rs.	4	0
" " Pints..	" "	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead...	" "	57	0

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

Messrs. M. F. CASH & Co. beg to tender their best thanks to their constituents and the public in general for their support and patronage during the past year. They have now RECEIVED a BATCH of the CHOICEST VERY OLD WINES which can be had on application at the following rates:—

SPARKLING MOSSEL LIOLABLE	per dozen Rs.		30
LAUBENHEIMER, very old, 1868	"	"	20
STEINWEIN, do. 1868	"	"	33
HOCHHEIM, do. 1868	"	"	25
STEIN FRERE'S very dry Champagne	"	"	33
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, quarts	"	"	44
Do, do. pints	"	"	24
SHERRY Dry, White Seal, quarts	"	"	18

M. F. CASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

RHENS NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

This GERMAN SPRING near COBLENTZ on the RHINE is celebrated for its MINERAL PROPERTIES, being a sure remedy against diseases so common in tropical countries.

PER BOTTLE 9 ANNAS.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY.

Parcels, Cases, &c. can be forwarded to ENGLAND and other places by the cheapest route, on moderate terms; and every attention will be paid to the convenience of the Customers.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July 1878. 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS AND QUACK MEDICINES.

Those suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Genital organs successfully treated by a European Surgeon of great experience in the above diseases. Cures guaranteed. Address M. D., General Post Office, Madras.

Broken or Enfeebled Constitutions, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta, Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

It is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

As A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market ar Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

As this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN,"
Umballa.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

All DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at Booksellers.

[COPYRIGHT.]
SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.
Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functions Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin, Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.
DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus (published A.D. 1864), and four of his Testimonials, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free.) The genuine Phosphodyne bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—Treacher & Co., Limited; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; R. Robertson, Ceylon; O'Hara, Bangalore; Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai; and all Medicine Vendors.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878.
Do. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.

Alphabetical Index to Names.
Official Directory—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
PublicWorks Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Mercantile Directory—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premium on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
" 1862	£300,000
" 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowments for Children on favourable terms.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,103,803.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

Head Office—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

Edward Budd, Esq., *Governor.*
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
William Rennie, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
John P. Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Wm. A. Hore, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

The LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Instituions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in [illegible] of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual [illegible].

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums paid during the preceeding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1 000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 2

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	45	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	50	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 30, 1877. Agents.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Horse Examination Certificates, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly all Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill E. C. —Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

CONDITION OF BULGARIA.

The following information as to the condition of some of the most interesting parts of Bulgaria south of the Balkhans, was supplied to our Constantinople correspondent from a trustworthy English correspondent who has recently travelled in the district:—

Bania, which lies midway between the towns of Tatar Bazardjik and Samakov, serves as a half-way house between these towns. It derives its name from a bath which has been erected over a spring of hot water, and which, rising close to the main road, offers a strong inducement to travellers to halt for the night, and to refresh their weary limbs in its invigorating waters. Close to the hot spring rises a spring of intensely cold water, thus enabling the bather to take a bath of any temperature he may prefer. These baths have long been known, and formerly people came long distances to prove their curative powers. Last year they were kept by a very civil Turk who possessed a large stock of stories wherewith to amuse his guests, and of scrupulously clean linen, &c. for their requirements. Now I found a queer Bulgarian in possession, who was obliged to send to the town for a supply of towels, which he said were seldom needed by the class of customers who now frequented the bath, and who rarely pay anything for its use. This man stated that he had been burnt out of house and home by the "Committee," because he would not join the Bulgarian rising the year before, and that he was not even now viewed with very friendly eyes. He was a Protestant, he said, and he thought that had something to do with the bad treatment he received. I asked if the Turks who had returned to the town ever came to the bath, but he said, "No, they were afraid." There were formerly many Turks in Bania; some of the houses were of a very superior description, and the inhabitants well to do. There were also a fine mosque, two or three cafes, and as many khans, one being a large one, in front of which, covered by a handsome roof, was a fountain from which cool refreshing water constantly flowed. What a scene of desolation and ruin was now presented in place of the former cheerful and thriving aspect. The Hans, where in happier times travellers rested themselves and their beasts, were now razed to the ground. The cafes had shared the same fate, the fountain had been wantonly destroyed, and the clear sparkling water had ceased to flow, leaving the dry basin as a silent protest against the wickedness of the barbarians who had thus deprived the thirsty passer-by of a refreshing draught. Even the sheltering roof had been damaged, and when I enquired of a Bulgarian by whom it had been done, he said without the least hesitation, "The Turks used to wash their hands here before going to the mosque, so we destroyed it. We would not have left a single Turkish house in the town if the Russians had not prevented our doing as we wished,. but you should see the inside of the mosque: we have ruined it." Thither I bent my steps, and what a sight was there! The building solidly constructed in stone was surrounded by an enclosure in which were many graves, all more or less damaged. The door of the mosque stood open, and I entered. It was a sad sight to see what had been a place of worship in such a state. All the woodwork of the interior was destroyed. The plaster in many places detached from the walls, the pulpit upset and broken, and the floor covered with dirt and indescribable filth. As I walked round the place a Bulgarian came down from the minaret and told me I should have a fine view from the top if I cared to ascend it. Up I went, the stairs were encumbered with rubbish and dirt; but as I could see the whole town laid out before me, and observe the damage done to it, I was repaid for my trouble. Though the Bulgarians had complained that the Turkish soldiers in retreating had destroyed their houses, I could see that few except Turkish dwellings had been damaged, and therefore believed the statement of the Turks that the Bulgarians had done the mischief. Though there were some twenty Turkish families in the place, I could only see one or two of the community moving about, and that they did in fear and trembling, flitting from house to house, or about their yards, in an anxious, nervous manner that betokened great insecurity. On leaving the mosque I proceeded through the Turkish quarter to my lodging for the night, but without meeting any of the inhabitants except at one spot. In passing along the main road I came to a cross path leading to a spring of water near which were some vineyards. Just before reaching the corner I saw three Turkish women emerge from the path with pitchers in their hands. On catching sight of me they drew back, put down their pitchers, and I overheard one say, "Katch kissum katch," (Run, girl, run!) Immediately one of them turned and fled down the path at her utmost speed. As I came up I caught sight of her running like a deer, her naked feet flashing in the light of the setting sun, and then with a bound she cleared the low fence of one of the vineyards, where she was at once lost to sight. The other women, who were both old, turned their backs to me, and though I told them not to be afraid, they made no answer, but stood trembling as though in an ague fit, so not wishing to alarm them more I passed on. I determined, however, to ascertain the cause of their fear, and the next morning succeeded in convincing a Turk I came across that I was a friend, and he then took me to his house, where he told me a sad tale of persecution and cruelty. He called in his wife and daughter who told me with their own lips of the terrible sufferings they had undergone. They said it is a shame to speak of such things, but as you ask us for the truth we will tell it, and you will make known our sad fate, when we may be protected in future. They then told me with tears and sobs how retreating on Bazardjik they were cut off by the Cossacks who disarmed the men, and then searched the women and took from them all the money and valuables they had. As soon as the Cossacks had gone, Bulgarians came and robbed them of all that the Cossacks had spared, leaving them nearly naked. They were then conducted to a village where they were ordered by the Russians to remain. The same evening some Bulgarians came and took away several of the best looking girls, who were brought back the next morning. This continued day after day till not a girl remained who had not been dishonoured. They were almost starved and nearly perished with cold. After a time they were not so badly treated, but as they said, "We were not worth looking at, we had got so thin." That had no doubt something to do with it. Since their return to Bania, the daughter had twice been carried off and kept all night. I went from house to house and heard again and again the same painful tale, varied only by additional horrors. I saw the girl who had run from me the evening before, and who was very pretty; but, poor thing, what an anxious, hunted look she wore! And no wonder, for several times she had been chased by Bulgarians and had been saved by her extreme fleetness of foot. One and all of these poor people assured me that they dared not go so much as a quarter of a mile from their homes without being fallen upon, They dared not attempt the cultivation of their lands, and what is to become of them, it is hard to say. To the chief Bulgarians they dared not complain, and it is useless applying to the Russians, who would only refer them to the Bulgarian heads of the town. On one or two occasions when the Russians had taken their part, they had been doubly ill-treated as soon as they had gone. The Bulgarians had taken all their cattle, but they dared not demand any portion of their property, as they were certain to meet with nothing but blows. They entreated me to make known their case, and expressed their willingness to leave the country and migrate to Asia Minor if the means were provided for their doing so. One thing is certain; if something be not speedily done to protect them, they will all be exterminated, and that appears to be what Russians and Bulgarians alike are aiming

. . . .

The town of Samakov is one of the cleanest and prettiest places I know of in this part of Bulgaria. It lies at the foot of the Rila mountains, the highest peak of which rises 9,000 feet above the sea level. The town formerly contained a large Turkish population who lived in perfect harmony with their Bulgarian neighbours. The Turks were mostly well-to-do farmers, shopkeepers, and owners of iron mines and smelting works which produced considerable quantities of very good iron, held in great esteem throughout the country for its splendid malleable qualities. Many smelting works were also owned by Jews, of whom there were a good number in the town. Now all these works have been destroyed by patriotic Bulgarians, who want no other enterprise to exist in the land except such as originates with themselves. Having ruined the work of other men's hands, they are in no hurry to erect anything for themselves; so the iron trade has for a time come to a stand-still. This is the more deeply to be regretted as a large number of people (including many Bulgarians) made an honest living in connection with this branch of industry who now have to subsist on charity or starve. The Turkish owners of these works fled from the place before the Russians arrived, and all their property was thus left at the mercy of the destroyer. It does not speak well for the Bulgarians that they should indulge in such wanton destruction, but they have been guilty of still greater folly, for *after* the Russians arrived at Samakov the Bulgarian peasants, wishing to show their zeal, cut down the telegraph poles between this town and Samakov and carried off the wire! Lately Russian officials have been going round the country hunting out the wire, and severely flogging those in whose possession it was found. Curious to relate, the Bulgarians do not see the justice of this well-merited punishment, but complain of it as an act of oppression on the part of the Russians. Despite the numbers who have left, there are still two hundred Turkish families in Samakov. Some of these who had started for Bazardjik had got as far as Belovo, and were there cut off and plundered by Russians and Bulgarians, submitted to every kind of indignity, nearly starved to death, and have only lately been allowed to return to their homes. They are now entirely destitute, and subsist on charity or whatever they can pick up by working at odd jobs. Many of the better classes who formerly scorned to work are now glad of any kind of employment. Fortunately food is cheap, good, and plentiful, the Russians as yet not being in such force as to raise the prices much. It is a very healthy town, with an abundant supply of good water. The people are far more intelligent than the ordinary run of Bulgarians, and better educated. This accounts in some manner for the toleration which has been shown to the Turks. The presence of eight hundred Russian troopers, commanded by an officer renowned for street discipline, also keeps the Bulgarians in check. Despite this, however, the Turks meet with rough treatment now and then in the town, and dare not move outside it. Should they venture to do so alone, they are sure to be set upon and severely beaten by some so-called patriot. The consequence is, that though they may be seen walking about the streets in perfect freedom, the Turks are now never met with outside the walls. This insecurity has put a complete stop to their industry, and they now do nothing but lounge about aimlessly, smoking and talking. Some few still continue their old occupations, but these have protected themselves by taking Bulgarian partners into their business. Trade here is very bad, and the prospect is not a cheerful one for people out of work. The destruction of property has been great, but not, I believe, so great as in other places. Some of the mosques have been sacked, and little, except their walls, now remains. Most of the Government buildings have shared the same fate! Of all the mosques in the town, which contains over a dozen, one only is granted to the Turks for use as a place of worship. Some are used by the Russians as store-houses for provisions and ammunition. These, however, have only changed owners, as they were applied to the same use by the Turks. The condition of the Greek residents has not been in any way improved, and whatever advantage the Bulgarians may have derived from the change of masters, the Greeks have not profited thereby. Formerly they were exempt from military service though Turkish subjects, and were not hindered in the observance of their religion or in their commercial transactions. Now strong pressure has been put upon them to declare themselves Bulgarians, and having once so declared themselves, they have been forced to join the Bulgarian church, and have been immediately made liable to military service. No time has then been lost by the wily Russians in calling out all the young men and marching them off to Sophia or elsewhere. There they are at once subjected to the severest drill and the strictest discipline. Thus, as Greeks, they cease to exist, their individuality being swallowed up in the sea of Bulgarianism. Those who object to this treatment, and refuse to enrole themselves Bulgarians, are subjected to every species of annoyance and hinderance in whatever they may undertake. This treatment, it is very evident, must ultimately result in all the Greeks becoming Bulgarians, or being obliged to leave the country to escape this new despotism. The Jews are in no better condition, but with this difference, that they are despised as Jews, and are not allowed to become Bulgarians. They now meet with much petty persecution, from which they were exempt under Turkish rule. The enlistment of recruits for the Bulgarian Legion goes on with redoubled energy, and none are spared. The Bulgarians, who have profited by the change of affairs in other ways, find this a terrible drain on their strength, and complain deeply of it; but the hand of the conqueror is much too heavy, and his manner far too stern, to allow of any open objections being made. They submit because they *must*; but it is with a heavy heart. Of true patriotism they know nothing, and their clearest idea of freedom is having no one to obey, no taxes to pay, no forced labour and no exacting Government officials to domineer over them. Now they find obedience in all things is exacted with unflinching energy, the taxes are heavier than they were before, and payment is enforced at once. When required they have to work gratuitously as formerly, and the new Government officials are not to be put off from day to day with excuses as the old ones were, but demand instant compliance with their orders. As I remarked before, the Samakov Bulgarians are a very intelligent people, and the Russian officers speak highly of them as recruits. This makes them anxious to secure as many as they can for the army now being formed, and occasions the great drain on the population now going on.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The trial was continued on Friday.

Mr. Gill—Will your Honour allow me to say that to-day I appear for Rowjee and Benechund, the other two prisoners, as well as for Mr. Bedford?

Mr. Branson—I wish to recall Balcrishna. Balcrishna was accordingly recalled.

Mr. Branson said he wished to ask the witness about the statements in his own handwriting which were not before the Court yesterday, and also to give accurately the dates of his arrest and being taken to Captain Dixon and Mr. Crawford, &c.

Mr. Gill—I do not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of the prosecution; but this witness was examined and cross-examined yesterday at great length by the learned gentleman.

The Judge—It is quite evident the prosecution was taken by surprise, and under those circumstances I suppose it is fair to allow the questions.

Mr. Gill—Then your Honour permits the witness to be recalled on the ground of surprise.

The Judge—I permit it on the ground that his evidence took the prosecution by surprise. (To Mr. Branson)—How are his former statements to be admissible?

Mr. Branson—As contradicting his present statement, and corroborating what he said before the magistrate.

Mr. Gill—That is a statement, as I understand, which he said yesterday he wrote out at the dictation of three policemen, and which was handed in to Captain Dixon next day.

The Judge—And the witness then added to it.

Mr. Gill—No doubt that was the statement which deceived Captain Dixon in these proceedings, and no doubt the witness added to it to this effect. The statement as it stood did not criminate himself, and Captain Dixon, knowing that if it did not criminate himself, it could not be used against either of the prisoners, asked him if he had received a bribe, and he then says "yes, I got Rs. 100."

Mr. Branson—I want to show that it was simply impossible for the police to have dictated what he says was dictated to him.

Mr. Gill—Then let the policemen be called to contradict the man. I challenge the prosecution to do it. They cannot contradict him out of his own mouth, because this statement is not admissible. It is not a confession which can be used against either of the prisoners. It is a paper in the handwriting of the witness, and he has distinctly said it was dictated by the police. It is only in that addition that he criminates himself.

Mr. Branson—A little familiarity with the law of evidence might have obviated the objection. I tender this statement under section 157.

Mr. Gill—Your Honour will take a note of my objection. This is not put in to corroborate the witness's previous evidence before this court, but to contradict it.

The Judge—Very well. When the evidence is tendered it will be time enough to decide the point.

Balcrishna was then re-examined by Mr. Shantaram Narayen (in Mahrattee). He said—As goods clerk, I used to receive Rs. 50 a month. My house was searched, and all my papers, &c., taken away. The paper now shown to me is an account sent me by my mehta from Losgaum, near Poona. It is an account of moneys I sent, and which my mehta disbursed. Bapoo Saib Keshunder showed that paper to me while I was at Shewram Pandoorung's house, and I was questioned about it. I was asked how I was able to send so much money. I was asked about an item of Rs. 641-3as. sent during three months. The money was saved from my pay.

Mr. Gill—I submit this is not relevant. This witness is not on his trial for bribery.

Mr. Branson—He says he was perfectly honest; that there never was any dishonesty in the goods office. We find here that in three months, ending at August, he sent away something over Rs. 641.

Mr. Gill—He may have had a legacy, we have nothing to do with that.

By Mr. Shantaram—Bapoo Saib did not ask me how it was that I had confessed to having got only Rs. 500 in bribes, when this account showed Rs. 641; but he told me to say that I had received Rs. 500 out of all the frauds. When I went to the magistrate's office Bapoo Saib wrote a statement and told me to say I got Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 out of these frauds, and afterwards, when the magistrate asked me if I had got that money dishonestly, I said "yes." Bapoo Saib first wrote it down, and the magistrate asked me if it was so and I said it was so. This was at the time of my second statement before the magistrate. The statement was in the form of question and answer. I was arrested on the 25th April last, at the station, and was taken at once to the Fouzdar's *chaori*.

Mr. Gill—May I ask what examination before the magistrate. I must see the statement before any questions are put upon it. A statement before a magistrate is not evidence in a sessions court unless certain formalities are complied with.

By Mr. Shantaram—I was kept at the *chaori* for some days before I was taken to the station. I was not then questioned about any railway books. I was taken again to the station, on the next day, and was questioned about the books. After that, I was taken every day to the station. I was taken from the *chaori* to the station and back. I saw at the station, Captain Dixon, Mr. Garrett, Framjee, and Bapoo Saib.

The Judge—Who is this Bapoo Saib we have heard so much of?

Mr. Shantaram—He is not a policeman at all, but a pleader employed for the defence. He assisted the commission.

By Mr. Shantaram—I was taken to Captain Dixon's house one evening in a *Gharry* from the station. I don't remember if it was the 2nd May; I don't recollect on what day it was. I may have been taken to Mr. Crawford's office the next day; I don't remember. Mr. Garrett and Framjee went with me to Captain Dixon's house. Mr. Garrett told me that if I would name all these people as connected with the frauds I should be released. I made no statement at the station; but they told me what I was to say to Captain Dixon. Before I was taken to Captain Dixon's house, I admitted what they told me. They told me to say all about the 40 bags and 80 bags, and taking bribes, and that so and so did such and such things. Garrett sahib said he was my father, and would not allow me to be ruined, and I was to write what he said, and stick to it before Captain Dixon, and not let it be changed. I accordingly wrote at the station with pencil.

The Judge—Did you sign the statement? I made a note of what I was to say. I took them with me to Captain Dixon and made a statement to him in accordance with the notes. The same night I was taken to Shewram Pandoorung's house.

I did not show those pencil notes to Captain Dixon. Captain Dixon took down two or three heads of my statement, and said it was better to take the rest next morning. I did not go to Captain Dixon next morning, but in the evening I was taken to the magistrate, Mr. Crawford, to whom I made a statement and signed it. I see my signature on the paper shown me.

Mr. Branson—I now tender that statement in evidence.

Mr. Gill—I object to its being taken as evidence, and ask that it may be marked for identification. It cannot be put in to contradict the evidence which the witness gave yesterday. That is what is called his confession, and he yesterday distinctly stated that every single fact in it in any way reflecting on Mr. Bedford is untrue, and also that the contents had been dictated to him by the police.

The Judge—It is no evidence against the prisoners, of course, except in so far as it corroborates the witnesses' former statement.

Mr. Branson said the testimony which the court had to weigh in this case included both this witness's statement here and his statement before the magistrate. The two could not be separated. And this was to corroborate his statement before the magistrate. The statement was admissible also under section 155, as impeaching the evidence the witness had given in this court, by showing that he had, on a former occasion, made a statement inconsistent with the evidence which he had given here; and again as showing that the statement before the magistrate was voluntary.

Mr. Gill—As to his evidence here being taken *plus* what he said before the magistrate, that would be all very well if the two statements agreed, or, if the witness was not here to speak for himself; but he is here, and he distinctly says his statement before the magistrate was false.

The Judge—The section was intended to meet the case of a witness who had been got at.

Mr. Gill—If put on that ground, they must prove that he has been got at.

Mr. Branson—Oh, no.

Mr. Gill—It is perfectly impossible that this witness, who has been kept in gaol, could be got at. He could not have any communication with Mr. Bedford in the gaol, because Mr. Bedford is kept in a room to himself. And I don't see why Mr. Bedford, who is only on trial, should be kept confined in a close cell of 5 or 6 feet square, and no one be allowed to get at him without a pass. I don't object to the statement going in, except that if this case goes to appeal, I shall be held answerable for allowing statements to go on the record which are not evidence.

The Judge—I think the statement is clearly admissible to corroborate his evidence before the Magistrate, which is part of his evidence before this court.

Mr. Branson—I ask to have it read, sir.

Mr. Gill objected to any portion of the statement being read except what referred to the 40 bags of wheat in question. It would be utterly improper to read what did not relate to this case. The statement contained charges against some 30 or 40 people, recklessly brought at the instigation of the police.

Mr. Branson—He says he was tutored to make the statement, and I say the statement itself will contradict that allegation, and will show it is impossible that it could have been the result of tuition.

The Judge—I allow the whole to be read as he has given evidence inconsistent with the statement.

The statement was then read.

By Mr. Shantaram—I did not examine the books. After making the statement, I used to go to the station every day. I never told Captain Dixon that I had more to say, and Captain Dixon did not tell me write out what I had to say and take it to his house. I wrote a statement in English at Shewram Pandoorung's house on the night of the 6th May. I wrote the statement as it was dictated by Shewram Bapoo Saib Gunputrao, and Rungo Gopal. I did not write it of my own accord. The next day I was taken to Captain Dixon's house by Bapoo Saib. Captain Dixon told me to write down a statement of Rs. 100 which I had received. This is the statement, and contains the addition which I wrote at Captain Dixon's house.

Mr. Branson—I propose to put this statement in.

Mr. Gill said it was nothing more than a statement to the police, which could not be used in a court of sessions, under section 25.

The Judge—That section would apply if he was a prisoner. I admit it, not as a statement of fact to be used against the prisoners, but as affecting the witness's credibility.

Mr. Branson—Is every single word of this true?

Mr. Gill—I object to the question, until the statement has been read to him.

Mr. Branson read a portion of the statement and then handed it to the assessors, with the request to look at it and say whether they thought it was conceivable that the witness had been tutored to make it.

By Mr. Shantaram—Out of this statement, the first four paragraphs are true. The rest is false. The added paragraph is exactly as Captain Dixon told me to write it. Captain Dixon told me to go to the station, and I went with Bapoo Saib and Gopal, Captain Dixon following. Captain Dixon took me before Dr. Fraser, and he gave this paper to Dr. Fraser. I don't know whether Dr. Fraser read the paper; he did not read it in my presence. He did not ask me whether the statement was true. I told Dr. Fraser that I had taken bribes as detailed in the statement. The next day I was taken before Mr. Crawford, the magistrate, at Captain Dixon's bungalow, and I made another statement in reply to questions. At the time when I made that evidence, Bapoo Saib was present.

Mr. Branson—I tender that statement in evidence.

Mr. Gill—It ought not to be received. It was made while he was under the control of the police.

Mr. Branson read the statement. He said he only used it as tending to show that the witness could not possibly had been tutored when this statement was made.

Mr. Gill—He says he was. He says he was tutored to put in Mr. Bedford's name.

By Mr. Shantaram—I had a vakeel representing me at my trial. My trial commenced on the 20th May last, and there were witnesses examined. When I was examined as an accused person my vakeel was present. I don't know whether the same vakeel was engaged by Rowjee, or not. The vakeel told the magistrate that as I was a friend of the police he threw up his brief.

By Mr. Gill—Did not your vakeel throw up his brief because you were mixed up with the police in this case? Yes.—You say that when the police and Mr. Garrett first made representations to you, you made a private note in pencil? Yes.—Was that to remind you what you were to say? Yes.—What became of those notes? I kept them at the house of Shewram Pandoorung.—You made a statement to Captain Dixon from that verbal note that night? Yes.—Had you written out anything before you went to Mr. Crawford on the evening of the next day? I only had the notes in pencil.—You have not got those notes? No, when I went to gaol they remained at Shewram's house.

Mr. Gill—Will the prosecution produce them?

Mr. Branson—We can't very well produce what has no existence save in the imagination of the witness.

By Mr. Gill—Was Mr. Bedford's name mentioned to you by Mr. Garrett or by the police? Yes.—And was it the charges against him that you were to stick to when you went before Captain Dixon and the Magistrate? Yes.—Are the imputations which you cast on Mr. Bedford and the other prisoners at the bar, in the statements which have been put in, true or untrue? They are all false.—Did you put the statements criminating the accused into these documents on the faith of what you were told on the second of May when you made the pencil notes at the station? Yes.—Did Captain Dixon give you any reason why you should add to your statement that you had received a bribe of Rs. 100? He told me that nobody would believe me unless I criminated myself, and I should not be entitled to a pardon.—What sort of a pen did you write that last paragraph with? A quill pen.—And the rest of the document? With a steell pen.—Did you ever receive any money from Rowjee Detty or Benechund on account of these 40 bags? No.—Did Rowjee or Benechund ever tell you that they, or either of them, had given Mr. Bedford money on account of these 40 bags? No.—Did anybody else ever tell you that Mr. Bedford got Rs. 300 for letting these goods go out without a pass? No.—Then that statement in your three confessions is untrue? It is false.—Was any promise of rewards, any hope of reward held out to you to make these confessions? Yes.—What? I was told I should not be a loser, that I should be cleared from this case, should be given employment, and should suffer no injury. I was told also that I should be distinguished.—When the police took you into custody, were you told any charge against you? No.—Were you arrested on a magistrate's warrant? Mr. Crawford the Commissioner told me I was suspended and given in charge of the police.—Was Mr. Arthur Crawford up here?—Yes, he came to the office.—Were you arrested then? Yes.—Did he tell you on what charge? No, I was frightened.—When were you first told what the charge was that was brought against you personally? When I was taken before the magistrate.—Did the magistrate read over the information to you? No complaint was read over to me.—Was any charge mentioned to you? The charges were explained when I was sentenced.—Were you not told, when you first went to the magistrate's Court, what offence you were charged with? No.—And you were not asked whether the charge was true or false? The magistrate asked me whether I had taken Rs. 100.

Mr. Gill asked on what charge the witness was convicted.

The Judge—He pleaded guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of 40 bags of wheat over which he was entrusted with dominion as a public servant, and also to accepting an illegal gratification of Rs. 100.

By Mr. Gill—Now I want to know, were you charged on the information of Bhunsilal? Yes, he was the first winess examined.—Who is he? He is some police officer—Does he belong to the Sholapore police or to the police of a neighbouring state? He belongs to the Akeukote police.—Was he dismissed from the Indian Police Force? I don't know.—Do you know why he was called against you? He stayed with Shewram Pandoorung.—Do you recollect giving evidence in Benechund's case? Yes—Were policemen present then in Court? Yes.—Were you present when Rowjee was arrested? Yes.—Was he handcuffed? Yes, with Dada Meer.—Had he joined in a petition that the police might be called on to give up the books which they had taken? Yes.

The Judge.—How do you know? Gunputrao read the petition in my presence.—Did Rowjee demand his books? Yes, and he was refused.—To whom was the petition sent? To the Collector, and it was referred to the police.—After that, was Rowjee arrested? Yes.—And when he was arrested, did he again insist on having his books? I don't know.—Did you see him handcuffed? Yes.—Did you see the handcuffs put on him? Yes.—And was that upon his insisting loudly that his books should be given back to him? He insisted on having his books back, and was then apprehended and handcuffed.—Do you know anything about Benechund's arrest? No.—Can you tell us how it was he was not arrested till 10 days after Rowjee? His name had not been mentioned.—Was it after your evidence in Rowjee's case to the effect that Benechund had had conversations with Mr. Bedford that Benechund was arrested? Yes.—And is that not true? It is not true.—Did you see Benechund with the police before he was charged before the magistrate? Were you present at any interview between Benechund and the police? Yes.—Was Benechund told that if he would gave evidence against Bedford no charge should be brought against him? Yes.—Who said so? Gunpatrao.

Mr. Branson—I don't ask any questions.

An Assessor asked to have the question put clearly to the witness as to what was said between Captain Dixon, and himself regarding the addition to his statement about the receipt of Rs. 100 by himself.

The Court ordered the statement made by the witness yesterday on this point and his statement of this morning to be repeated to him. Yesterday he said Captain Dixon asked him how much he got, and he replied Rs. 100; to-day he said Captain Dixon told him to write it down.

The witness—Captain Dixon asked me what I got and I said Rs. 100, and Captain Dixon told me to write it, down I asked him how I was to write, and he dictated it to me.

Another Assessor (Native) said he had heard the witness say that Benechund had abused Shewram Pandoorung and was therefore arrested. The assessor did not know if his Honour had it down on his notes.

The Judge.—Did he say so?

The witness—Shewram Pandoorung told me he had been abused.

The same Assessor asked how the witness could account for having sent Rs. 641 to his agent in three months, when his salary was only Rs. 50 a month.

The witness—Part of it was given by my uncle, part was left by my mother, who died last year, and part was saved by myself, I took the money to Poona myself, I went to Poona every month.

Mr. Branson—I propose now, Sir, to call all the police who are said by this witness to have had anything to do with tutoring him.

The Judge—To contradict this witness.

Mr. Gill—You cannot do that, you may indict him for perjury.

Mr. Branson—I shall call them to deny the imputation that there was any tuition.

Mr. Gill—I shall not allow anything to be done which is illegal. I refer your Honour to Section 153 of the Indian Penal Code which forbids it.

The Judge to Mr. Branson—You might contradict this witness a dozen times over. Would that make it any more probable. Section 153 is conclusive on the point.

Mr. Branson—"Where his impartiality is affected."

Mr. Gill—Well, I think this witness has been as impartial as he could be. He has sworn first on one side and then on the other, I think he is strictly impartial.

Mr. Branson said he had intended to have called Mr. Shantaram Narayen also.

Mr. Gill—I have no objection to Mr. Shantaram, but I do object to the police.

Hunmunter Sittaram, examined by Mr. Branson—Do you know Rowjee Detty? Yes.—Have you been in his service? Yes.—For how long? Seven or eight years.—Do you know Benechund? Yes.—Is he a partner of Rowjee Yes.—In what business? His shop.—Where is the shop? Sholapore.—What business do they carry on? An agency business.—What sort of agency business? Traders from outside send grain which they sell for commission.—Do they trade in grain on their own account as well? Yes.—Do you know Mr. Bedford? I am not a friend of Mr. Bedford.—Do you know Bapoojee Narayen *hoondicarree*? I became acquanted with him when he and I were in prison.—Do you know Beharilal *hondicarree*? Yes, I have known him for the last two or three years.—Do you know whether Beharilal had any partners? No.—You say you knew Bapoojee since you were in custody together? Yes.—When did you first come to know him? I was in custody for 40 days when he and I were kept together—When was this, how long ago? About two months ago.—Was that the first time you came to know Bapoojee Narayen? Yes.—Had you ever seen him before? No.—Never? No.

The Judge had his evidence on this point read over, and warned him it was being taken down.

Witness—The police sepoys taught me what to say and that I told the magistrate.

By Mr. Branson—Where have you been living since the first of this month? In Sonar Pett—In your own house? Yes—Have you been sleeping there too? Yes.

Mr. Branson.—I ask leave to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Gill—My learned friend must first show some hostility on the part of the witness.

The Judge—Every answer he has given yet is hostile. He keeps saying he has been taught by the police.

By Mr. Branson—You have been examined three times before Mr. Crawford, the magistrate, have you not? Yes.—Once on the 4th June? I don't remember the dates.—And each time your statements read over to you? Yes.—And each time did you acknowledge them to be true? Yes.

Mr. Branson.—I propose to put on this witness three statements, in Mr. Bedford's case, in Rowjee's case, and in Benechund's case.

The statement were accordingly put in and read.

By Mr. Branson—Are those statements true? I was handcuffed and kept in confinement a month.—Are those statements true, or untrue? They are untrue from beginning to end.—Then why did you make them? I made them under threats and pressure.—By whom? Inspecter Gunputrao, sepoys Kesunsingh and Narayen, and Rungrao Fouzdar.—What did they say to you? They starved me for two days, and said they would kill me if I did not do what they told me.—How long ago was this? About a month or a month and a quarter ago.—How long have you been living at your house before the trial in this case? Eight days.—And before that? I was in the custody of the police.—When you say in the custody of the police, what do you mean? I was in the lock-up at the *chaori*.—I was released when I gave my evidence in these three cases.—Since you have been released, have you been living at your house? I sleep there.—And in the day? I was called every day before the inspector.—Has this been so since you were last examined in Benechund's case? I was sent for by the inspector, and made to sit in the second storey of his house.—How many days were you at his house? I was there before I gave my evidence four days.—What family have you? A wife and four children—How old are your children? Ten years and less.—Were you very much frightened when the police told you they would kill you? Yes.—Did they do any thing else to your besides threaten you and keep you two days without food? They handcuffed me. They used to handcuff me at 11 at night, and take me to the inspector's house? How often was this done? Three times.—Did they do anything else? Gunputrao and a police peon beat me. They twice beat me on the ribs. I did not suffer much.—When you were allowed to go to your house to sleep at night, did you see your wife? Yes.—Every night? Yes, after I gave my evidence in Benechund's case.—After you gave your evidence was your master Rowjee out on bail? I don't know; I have not been to his shop for the last five months, and have not seen his face except when I gave evidence.—When you were allowed to go home to sleep, were you not free to go to Rowjee's house or shop? No.—Why not? Because I had given false evidence against him.—Did you complain to your wife of any illtreatment by the police? No; she saw me handcuffed.—Did you tell her you had been kept two days without food? Yes.—Did you tell her to go and complain about it? No.—You did not tell her to complain that the police had illtreated you in any way? No.—When did you first make up your mind to tell a different story to what you told in the magistrate's Court? After Rowjee's case was committed, I made up my mind to tell the truth.—On what date was Rowjee committed? I don't remember.

The Judge—25th June.

By Mr. Branson—Did you complain after that to anybody of having been illtreated? I am a poor man; what complaint should I make.—You saw Mr. Maneckshaw appearing for your master? Yes.—And there was a barrister sahib, too, was there not for Rowjee? Yes.—You knew they were up here defending your master, against whom you were telling a parcel of lies? Yes, but I would not complain to them, because Shewram Pandoorung threatened me from time to time.—Do you know Sedapoor Poorappa? I know Sedappa Akool.—He is a merchant, isn't he, in Sholapore? Yes.—Do you know Rayapa Bussappa? Yes.—Is he also a merchant in Sholapore? Yes.

Mr. Gill—I will admit that this man weighed out and sold a certain quantity of wheat at our shop on that day.

Mr. Branson—We will see what the witness says.

By Mr. Branson—You used to be employed in weighing out the goods sold to merchants, were you not? Yes, and in settling rates and making bargains.—Have you ever sold and weighed out goods to Sadappa and Rayappa? Often, and in great quantities.

Mr. Gill—Our books show that wheat was sold to these people on the 31st January.

Mr. Branson—Was it weighed by this witness.

Mr. Gill—The books don't say who weighed it.

By Mr. Branson—About the *Sankarat* before last where were you? In Rowjee's shop.—Did you leave Sholapore at all after that? I used to be sent outside to make purchases.—For how long after the *Sankarat* before last did you continue to work in the shop in Sholapore? I was absent from Sholapore for a month about a year ago, and again for three months before I was apprehended—(Question repeated)? I have been in Sholapore continuously up to date, with those two exceptions.—Do you remember about 18 or 19 days after the *Sankarat* before last selling some grain to Sidappa and Rayappa and others? I don't remember any particular day. The accounts will show.—Do you remember selling 40 bags of wheat to those two persons and others? Benechund and Bapoojee never brought 40 bags.—Why did you give that answer? They misunderstood the question.

The Judge—Would you be likely to sell 40 bags to Bapoojee and Benechund? He is the owner; how could I sell to him?

By Mr. Branson—(Question repeated)? I don't remember.—Did you remember that when you were examined before the magistrate? I said then what they told me.—Do you now say it is not true that you sold 40 bags of grain to Sidappa and Byappa and others shortly after the *Sankarat* before last? I don't remember.—Is Rowjee's brother Dajipa? Yes.—And they trade separately? Yes.—What was it, exactly, that you were told to say by the police? They told me to say that Bapoojee and Benechund had brought 40 bags of wheat, which were put together in front of the verandah of the shop, and that I sold them, 15 *motes* to Sidappa, and remainder to others whose names I did not remember. I was also told to say that about 6 months after Rs. 300 were given to Mr. Bedford and Rs. 100 to Balkrishna.—Was that all? I was taken to Mr. Bedford's bungalow and told to say that was where the bribe was given.—Have you told us all that the police told you to say about the 40 bags? Yes.—Did Rowjee and Dajiba have any dispute about four carts with 40 bags of wheat? No, the story is false; it is a bit of extra colouring I was told to put in by the police.

By Mr. Gill—Were you taken to the *chaori* and Mr. Bedford pointed out to you? Yes.—Had you ever seen him before that? No.—Why was he shown to you then? Because I had said I did not know Mr. Bedford, and wanted to know to whom I was to say the Rs. 300 were given to.—Did you go to your native country in August, *Shrawan* 1877, or were you living here? I was here in Sholapore.

Balcrishna Bapoojee, examined by Mr. Shantaram in Mahrattee—I am a toll-keeper. In January 1877, I had charge of the toll place near the Sholapore Railway station. I had to collect toll from carts passing from the station into the town. I take the toll and give a pass which is presented at the *nakr*. The next day the passes are brought back to me, and I paste them in the book from which they are torn originally. This (Shown to witness) is my book. There is here a pass no 2435, signed by me, which is dated 31st January 1877. It was issued in the name of Bapoojee Narayen *hoondicarree*, and covers 4 carts of wheat. One rupee was collected on that pass. I don't know whose *hoondicarree* business Bapoojee Narayen was doing in January 1877. The counterfoil corresponds to the pass. I have no recollection, except from the book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—How many passes went out that day before this day? I can't say without the book.—Were there at least 50 carts to the name of Bapoojee Narayen? I can't remember.—Look at the book and see if there were not upwards of 100 passes issued on the 31st January 1877. There are ninety-two altogether.—This pass for four carts was one of the last, wasn't it, towards night? It is 49th from the first.—Were there 43 carts passed through that day in Bapoojee's name? Yes.—15 wheat and the rest containing other grain.

By Mr. Shantaram—There is only this one pass which relates to 4 carts.

Rayapa Bussapa, examined by Mr. Shantaram, said.—I am a retail merchant. I know Rowjee, and Benechund, and Hunmunter. In *Magh* before last, I purchased wheat from Rowjee's shop; Hummunter measured it. I brought 9 *maunds* 3 *pailis* and 1 *chipla*. On the same day, Sidapa Akool purchased wheat from Rowjee's shop. I don't know what amount he purchased. We both bought out of the same lot of wheat. I bought at the rate of 6½ seers for a rupee, which I thought was a good bargain. I don't know where the wheat came from. There were three or four empty carts standing on the road in front of the shop. The bags of wheat were standing outside and in front of the verandah. The police have got my account books. I think it was on the 30th or 31st January. I gave the date before the magistrate from my book.

By Mr. Gill—When did you last see the book? In the magistrate's Court.—Before you gave your evidence? At the same time.—Was it Rowjee's book or your book? My own book.—Are you a constant customer of Rowjee and Benechund? Yes.—What induced you to come and give evidence as to a particular purchase on a particular day when you were buying wheat there almost every day? I was called by a policeman with my books.—And I suppose the police pointed out an entry in your books showing that you had bought wheat on that particular day? How can I tell. They said look at this book, and look at that book, and then tell.—Did they tell you that the wheat came out of four carts, which were standing empty in the street? No.—How do you know the wheat you purchased came from wheat which had been taken out of four carts? Sidapa told me the wheat had just come.

The Judge—How can you remember that on that day there were four carts there? (His Honour could not get an answer).

The witness (after much pressing)—I went with Sidappa to a bungalow, and had never seen the face of a policeman before, and Sidappa told me he was going to say there were four carts to make it complete, and I had better say the same.

The Judge—Then you really do not remember whether there were four carts or not? I would not have remembered anything only for the books.

An Assessor—Are his books in evidence.

By Mr. Shantaram—This book (shown him) is my account book.

The Judge said the entry which the witness pointed out showed merely the amount of wheat purchased and from whom. The entry was not dated.

Mr. Gill—I have only been instructed to-day for Rowjee and Benechund, your Honour, and I want their books. It is absolutely necessary for me to see the books for their defence. Besides, the police have no right to keep our books; we are not convicted criminals. They have stopped the whole business of our shop, and have kept our books since the 5th May.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that in the Police Court, full inspection of the books was given. Since then, he did not know where they were. They might perhaps be in the custody of the Court.

The Judge told the Sheristadar to inquire if the books were in Court.

Mr. Gill—I have another application. The police have also seized the books of one Ramkeshram Ramchunder, to whom we say the 15 carts of wheat which passed the toll in the name of Bapoojee Narayen on the 31st January went. He has no objection to our having inspection of his books.

The Judge—At present what control have I over his books.

Mr. Gill—I don't think your Honour has any; but a request from the Court might cause them to be produced.

The Judge—If it is suspected that there is any offence connected with them, they should be inspected in such a way that they will be safe? Certainly.

Mr. Gill—I have yet one more application to make before the Court rises, viz:—that Mr. Bedford be admitted to bail, under section 290. He is suffering very severely from fever, and has been six weeks in confinement. Criminal breach of trust is a non-bailable offence before a magistrate, but your Honour has power to accept bail; and the magistrate has power if the evidence is not sufficient to raise a strong presumption of guilt. I do not hesitate to say that not only is that the case, but there is no presumption of guilt raised at all; there is not a tittle of evidence against him of any offence. I ask your Honour to consider my application and state the amount of bail you are willing to take to-morrow.

The Judge—Is the application opposed?

Mr. Branson—I don't oppose it, sir. I have no instructions one way or another.

The Judge—Another argument for admitting him to bail is that he is charged on alternate charges, one of which is a bailable offence.

Mr. Gill—Yes, that is so.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 28.)

That it is wise "to wait for the end" of a work before pronouncing upon it as a whole is a maxim too trite and obvious to need enforcement; and the British Plenipotentiaries at Berlin are entitled of course to the full benefit of its application. There may yet be in store for us some agreeable surpise—some unlooked-for manifestation of English firmness and foresight—the results of which will go far to compensate for the failures now being daily recorded against our diplomacy, and to commute the sentence of condemnation which at present seems to await it. Writing under this reserve, we may use the more freedom in qualifying the results of the Berlin deliberations so far as they have at present gone; and we say, therefore, that from the first day of its meeting down to the present hour the Congress has resolved itself into a Committee for the Relief of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia from the more pressing of the military and political difficulties which at present beset him. How efficiently this Committee have performed their duties may be seen at a glance. When they met, his Imperial Majesty had in pursuit of certain objects placed himself and his armies in a position which he could not possibly have retained, and which he could only temporarily hold at a ruinous expenditure of resources. Now that the Committee have been in session for a few weeks they have placed it in his power to withdraw at leisure from his critical position, carrying home with him all and more than all the political advantages which he set out to attain, and leaving behind him a territory planned and laid out with a singular completeness of adaptation for future enterprises of the same order. Every day we receive some fresh manifestation of the respect paid to the Czar's vested interest in the weakness and anarchy of what remains of the Ottoman Empire; or some fresh recognition of his traditionary right to use "independent" border provinces as instruments of intrigue or as weapons of war. Roumelia, with its precious "administrative autonomy," is to become the new and carefully prepared seed-plot of Panslavism; and Bulgaria is to be the new headquarters of the professional cultivators of that political undergrowth. That was all settled some days ago; but that alone was not sufficient. In Roumania, the Committee seem to have thought, it was not enough to prepare the soil for Russian intrigues: something must be allowed in the way of experimental culture. So Russian troops are to occupy this province for a certain number of months—six, nine, twelve, it is variously stated, and it matters not—long enough at the lowest figure to produce results, in the Russianization of Roumelian officialism, easy enough to foresee. Nor does the mere delimitation of Bulgaria, and the "concessions" to Turkey with respect to its southern frontier, entirely satisfy the Congress that enough has been done in the interests of Russian influence. It was not enough that the new province should command Roumelia, and through it the remains of the Ottoman Empire proper, in every way—dominating it in a military sense by the possession of Sophia, and controlling it politically through the agencies aforesaid;—this was not enough. Mere geographical and strategical advantages accorded to Russia must be supplemented by direct administrative power; and Russian influence, which in any case would have been predominant in the new Bulgaria, is to be made exclusive and supreme. The Prince of Bulgaria is (or so runs the assertion) to be elected by the Bulgarians: he is to be the "free choice" of a population from which all the Mahommedans have taken flight, a population which now consists only of men who were the active or passive allies of Russia in the late war, and who, in addition, will vote under the eye and the bayonet of the Russian soldier. Having learned in the early part of the week how Bulgaria is to be delimited, how Roumelia is to be governed and policed, and how the Russian army is to initiate its officials into their duties, we learn, as a crowning piece of reassuring news, that the new Prince of Bulgaria is to be a Russian nominee.

Meanwhile it begins to appear probable that the much-talked-of "counterpoise to Slav influence" will somehow fail to find its way into the scales. Greece, observes the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, with an indifference due apparently to a satiety of "triumphs"—"Greece has little prospect of obtaining any considerable addition of territory." Some little matter of "the Gulf of Volo," a narrow slice of Thessaly and Epirus, must content her, and we suppose the English Plenipotentiaries too. Indeed, it seems that we are being already prepared for a conclusion of that kind by the most subservient of their satellites. "The truth is," says the journal which was once wont to rebuke Greece for her inaction and lack of ambition, "that before Europe can entrust her with a larger task she must acquire a greater administrative aptitude than she has yet displayed." Greece is to content herself for the present with reverently watching the Bulgarians, and taking lessons in "administrative aptitude" from that people profoundly versed in the arts of government. For argumentative effrontery this implied contrast between the political rawness of the Greek and the mature statecraft of the Bulgarian must undoubtedly bear off the prize.

But before the Greek claims are disposed of it appears probable that another question will be settled, and Bosnia and Herzegovina will be placed under Austrian governance. From various newspaper reports this morning it would seem as if this question had come into discussion in an accidental sort of way, and rather as a necessary consequence of certain arrangements already agreed upon. The fact is, of course, that the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria is part of the bargaining preliminary to the Congress. It was a settled matter before Count Andrassy went to Berlin; and we take it that no part of the agreement therefore arranged is so likely to be carried out in its entirety as this. The Austrians are resolved on the point, they are in a position of command like that we have supposed our own, and however much the Turks may object, or even threaten, we may rely upon it that Count Andrassy will have his way. It will be found not improbably that he has further smoothed his path by the line he adopted on the Balkan frontier question. If report speaks truly, Austria backed up the Czar's amendments to the original demand in that matter; and, by the concession of Sophia as well as Varna to the new principality of Bulgaria, made for Russia's gratification a farce of the Turkish life of defence. So much the less shall Russia embarrass Count Andrassy's demand for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and by very much more is the argument for the cession of those provinces to Austria strengthened. Since Bulgaria is to be to all intents and purposes, Russian, and since the Sultan's means of defending the Balkan line from Russo-Bulgarian invasion have been reduced to mockery, it follows that the Austrian claim can be argued to better effect before both Czar and Sultan. The one can scarcely refuse to Austria a counterbalancing advantage, while the other will be persuaded that Austria in these two provinces will in fact be a guarantee against projects which the Sultan himself would be powerless to withstand in the future. And the Sultan will be wise, we think, if he allows himself so to be persuaded. To the Austrian proposal we ourselves at any rate make no objection, but rather desire to see it carried out. Only—can it not be presented in a straightforward way? *Must* every change proposed at the Congress—now in the interest of one Power, now in the interest of another—be made in the language of Subterfuge and hypocrisy? This is what we are told of the Austrian "line" in the present case: Austria is to propose to-day that she administer the two provinces "simply as a temporary measure." Her Plenipotentiaries will point out that it will be a "positive gain to Turkey" (which we are not inclined to dispute), and "will pledge themselves to return the provinces to the Porte when the three following conditions have been complied with: First, Turkey must prove herself in a position to rule wisely and well; secondly, Turkey shall repay the amount expended by Austria in maintaining thousands of fugitives who have sought refuge in her territory; thirdly, the Bosnians and Herzegovinians shall themselves express a desire to be again brought under Turkish rule." And it seems that "Austria will furthermore give an assurance that she has no more designs on Salonica or Albania than Russia has on the new province of East Roumelia:" meaning, apparently, that her own conduct in the one region will depend upon Russia's conduct in the other. "These statements and conditions," adds the friendly reporter, "sound ironical; but they are to be seriously brought forward." If so, they will be brought forward to the disgust of all fair-minded men. It really seems as if the statesmen of our own day—high-minded as of course they are, being of our own day—are hardened to the most extravagant, the most burlesque forms of diplomatic humbug and hypocrisy. Within the last three months half a dozen examples of this depravity have been witnessed, and not all in one or two courts either.

And after the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been disposed of, we shall come presumably, to those matters which most concern ourselves. European Turkey having been partitioned between Russia and Austria (for that is what the Congress arrangements mean, so far as they are settled). Armenia and Asiatic Turkey at large will come up for discussion. They will come up for discussion when all the rest of the work has been done, and when Prince Bismarck will be yet more anxious for his baths, viewing the approach of the dog-days. We may yet hope, however, that the Plenipotentiaries will still be inclined to listen to the English plans, spite of the weather, and also, perhaps, that whatever the English plans may be our representatives will stick to them, even though they may be threatened with the fearful responsibility of upsetting the labours of many weeks, with which everybody else is sufficiently satisfied. For everything demanded for English security has yet to be obtained. Not a single step forward has been made in that direction; rather the other way.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY OR PALMYRENE RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I am glad that General Sir Arnold Kemball, whose long and large experience in India and Asiatic Turkey eminently fits him to form a just view of the political, military, and commercial advantages of an iron road to India, advises this country to set about making a railway from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf (to be continued to India), and a railway from Scanderoon, on the Mediterranean, to unite with the former about Mosul.

These railways, if commenced at the three points of Scanderoon, Bussorah, and Constantinople, may probably be completed in six years, when a through land route would be obtained from Calais to the Persian Gulf; while the railway form Scaneroon by Mosul to the Persian Gulf would form an alternative route with the Suez Canal and from the main trade route for Asiatic Turkey and Persia.

These lines of railway will command a fair local traffic, which as the resources of the country become developed will largely increase, while as a through line it will connect 240 millions of people, who have already 6,000 miles of railway in India, with a still larger population in Europe, having 50,000 miles of railway constructed.

As there is no instance in the world of a through line with such a ramification of feeders at the two termini, interchanging the traffic and supplying the wants of such vast populations, it is allowable to reason that it should ultimately become a very paying line indeed, but in the meantime a guarantee will be required—not a very serious thing, shared between England and India. Suppose these railways earn £3 per cent. (which is said to be the average earnings of all the Indian railways together), and that the guarantee is 4½ per cent., then England would have to supply, say, 1 per cent., and India ½ per cent.; *e.g.*, if the sum guaranteed be £20,000,000—4½ per cent. in £20,000,000, £900,000 per annum, which would be made up of earnings at, say, 3 per cent., £600,000; English guarantors, 1 per cent., £200,000; Indian guarantor, ½ per cent., £100,000—4½ per cent., £900,000.

These railways would have to be "British State railways" to secure the objects for which they would be made, viz., their free use for military purposes in war and in peace and uninterrupted communication with India and facilities for trade.

As Austria is having the railways in European Turkey from Constantinople and Salonica northwards made "Austrian State railways," it may be expected that mutually advantageous interchange of traffic will result, and regulations of an international character be devised.

Though the British Government might make these two lines and lease them to companies for fixed periods on the French system, it is not necessary that it should do so; but that our Government should be put in possession, under whatever arrangement with Turkey, of the necessary privileges and grants of land and ports, &c., and that any company or companies should hold the railways from and under English State control.

Sir Arnold Kemball has indicated a general line—subject, of course, to careful survey and consideration. Referring, however, to the evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committee, I would suggest that a line from Mosul, on the left (east) bank of the Tigris, through Erbil and Kirkuk, though more costly in construction, would be preferable to the line proposed on the right (west) bank of that river. The east bank of the Tigris is the present highway of trade, is occupied by a settled and numerous population, and is convenient for trade from and to Persia; and, moreover, is best suited for extension of the railway, when the time comes, eastwards to India.—Yours obediently,

BLANTYRE.

41, Berkeley-square, June 22.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I am quite aware that in soliciting insertion of a letter from myself, in addition to those which have recently appeared from Mr. Andrew, Mr. Danvers, Mr. Haddan, and Sir Arnold Kemball, I am asking a great deal, and that unusual space has already been accorded in *The Times* to the subject of my paper read at the United Service Institution on "Our communications with India under possible contingencies." But though I may bear patiently your own charge of proposing means of conveyance for a Hercules or a Queen's Messenger rather than an ordinary traveller, I should regret to be considered the uncompromising votary of encroachment upon another's territory. Sir Arnold Kemball, in explaining that his expressed view on the matter implied dissent from annexation or occupation however temporarily, would seem to infer that I had suggested something involving one or both of these measures, whereas, in contemplating the probable existence of a "Palmyrene railway," I had left to more distinguished politicians to determine whether the objects should be attained "by payment or in compensation for claims, or as part of an Anglo-Ottoman scheme of mutual benefit"—not with a thought of seizure. The hypothesis presented in this case is no Cretan labyrinth, and the limited experience I have had in such affairs enables me to see a way through it which should be patent enough to professional negotiators.

My meaning in the whole scheme is this, nor have I hitherto heard any arguments to prove it a fallacy:—We may want a rapid means of conveying troops to or receiving troops from India which the Suez Canal may may not always suffice to give us. Here is one, costly and unremunerative in appearance, but the least costly, in respect of distance, of all the schemes proposed, and only less directly and immediately remunerative for the space across the Palmyra desert. But do sums of money voted by Parliament for particular objects invariably bring in direct or immediate money returns? Are not millions voted and, may we not hope, they will continue to be voted, should occasion require, for things which, in the mere sense of pounds, shillings, and pence, are sterile and gainless? Commercially considered, however, what material profit might not eventually arise from a speedy communication with India, via Turkish Arabia, whether the line from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean have its western terminus at Alexandretta, Suedia, Ruad, Tripoli, Tyre, or Beirout?

In other respects, the main objections made to the Palmyra line are want of water, scarcity of labour, and exposure to an enemy. The last is, in other words, to urge that strategical considerations have been neglected in the selection. I reply briefly on each point.

1. Water, at least enough for working parties, can be procured from wells where canals and watercourses may not be carried; and the provision made for working parties should suffice for the requirements of a few insignificant railway stations and the passengers to and fro the line. The restoration of Palmyra, if to be accomplished will be an independent result of the establishment of a railway, but no part of the work of its projectors. That a city of such repute existed at all in the heart of the so-called desert for 1,200 years would seem to indicate that water cannot be far off. This great essential may now be wanting, it is true, but, as Captain Burten says, "at one time it was extremely well supplied by extensive aqueducts, and every house appears to have had its rain cistern."

2. Scarcity of labour might, I imagine, be provided against by tack and acquaintance with tribes and inhabitants of the coast and country. A ten days' experience with Arabs at the head of the Persian Gulf when burying the sea cable in 1864 was conclusive to my mind on the immense power and attraction of regular daily payments. Commencing with about 200 men on the 30th of March, there were 242 on the 5th of April, and three days later the number of my labourers had increased to 352. This was at Fao, or Fave, a place of barely a score of settled inhabitants, now a telegraph station.

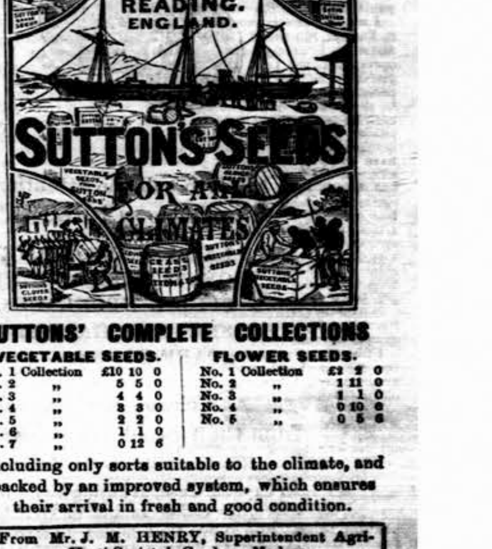
3. Strategical considerations are said to be against a line in the heart of Asiatic Turkey, because in the event of war with the Turks our rails would be in the hands of the enemy. But so would it be with the Euphrates or Tigris routes; only from their course though fertile tracts they would hold out far stronger inducements to hostile interference; and their less isolated position would make them more readily reached by aggressive troops. Besides, this helplessness to defend our desert line (which should by no means be the certain outcome of available depots east and west) is the precise "contingency" in which, let the worst come to the worst, we should have a sure provision in the Suez Canal. On the other hand, were our battle-field in Egypt, we should resort to the alternative means of communication through Palmyra and Asiatic Turkey which I have now the honor to propose.

As regards the unprofitableness of the tract selected, I would recall the conclusions of Mr. Anthony Trollope on the character of the American hotel. He says:—"When the new hotel rises upon the wilderness it is presumed that people will come there with the express object of inhabiting it. The hotel itself will create a population, as the railways do. With us railways run to the towns, but in the States the towns run to the railways. It is the same thing with the hotels." And I maintain that the argument is doubly strong in the revival of a line of traffic, the record of which shows a vivid historical fact antedating some two thousand years. But this anticipation is irrespective of strategical and political considerations—it is the peace, and unquestionably the more hopeful, possibly the more likely, aspect of the question.—Yours obediently,

F. J. GOLDSMID, Major-General.

London, June 21.

Whitebait.—To-day an inquiry by Messrs. Frank Buckland and Spencer Walpole into the question of the destruction of the fry and spawn of sea fish in the Thames estuary will commence at the town-hall, Gravesend; the inquiry will be continued at the town-hall, Queensborough, to-morrow; at Leigh, Essex, on Thursday; and Southend on Saturday. One of the principal points to which the investigation will be directed is the capture of whitebait and the injury to the fisheries which is alleged to be caused by the destruction of the immature fish of which whitebait is held by many authorities to consist. Attempts have been made at Brighton Aquarium and elsewhere to prove by actual experiment and observation whether "whitebait" will grow into full-grown fish of different varieties; but though several consignments of the delicate fish were safely conveyed to the aquarium from time to time, none of them survived long enough to set at rest the disputed point. Careful examination of fish sold as "whitebait" shows that they contain different varieties of fish, and there is little doubt that whether, as held by Yarrell and others, there be such a distinct variety of fish as whitebait or not, large quantities of the fry sea fish are sold under that name. A second point into which investigation is desired by the fishermen of the Thames estuary is the destruction of small fish caused by the small meshed nets used by shrimpers. Not only it alleged that other fish besides shrimps and prawns caught by these nets, but the size and number of the shrimps themselves are falling off through the indiscrimintate capture of these shell fish at all ages and at all seasons. The estuary of the Thames is a great breeding place for many kinds of valuable sea fish, and its proximity to London has made it a favourite fishing ground for the supply of the metropolitan markets. The question for the Commissioners to decide is whether it is to the interest of the fisheries and of the fishermen and public to restrict in any way the capture of any of the varieties of food fishes found there.—*Times*, June 17.



SUTTONS' COMPLETE COLLECTIONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS.		FLOWER SEEDS.	
No. 1 Collection	£10 10 0	No. 1 Collection	£2 2 0
No. 2 "	5 5 0	No. 2 "	1 11 0
No. 3 "	4 4 0	No. 3 "	1 1 0
No. 4 "	3 3 0	No. 4 "	0 10 6
No. 5 "	2 2 0	No. 5 "	0 5 6
No. 6 "	1 1 0		
No. 7 "	0 12 6		

Including only sorts suitable to the climate, and packed by an improved system, which ensures their arrival in fresh and good condition.

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horti Society's Gardens, Madras.

July 3.—"We received the seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

ALSO
LUCERNE, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS,
AND ALL
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

☞A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER.

SUTTONS' INDIAN GARDENING GUIDE
May be had
GRATIS AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER;
OR
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay;
(by sending One Anna for Postage,)
or Post Free on application to

Sutton & Sons

THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
READING AND LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE EMMA MINE.

The hearing of the case of the Emma Silver Mining Company v. Lewis and Son, which began on Monday, June 24, was continued on the 28 h in the Common Pleas Division before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, when his lordship proceeded to sum up.

He said that they had now arrived at the last-stage of a case of great importance, and one on which a great deal might turn, not only pecuniarily but in other ways. No case in which there were suggestions of gigantic swindles and gigantic frauds could be other than one of great importance. It was most desirable that juries should not shrink from their duty for fear of damaging individuals; and, on the other hand, it was of equal importance that a verdict which might affect individuals in their money or their character most seriously and most injuriously should not be given unless upon the clearest and most cogent evidence, making out beyond all doubt that there was an evil mind such as would constitute fraud; for otherwise great injustice might be done to individuals from prejudice or otherwise. If fraud had been committed, one would say at once that the people who committed it ought not to succeed in retaining the proceeds of such fraud; but if fraud had not been committed, or if there was reasonable doubt whether anything amounting to fraud in the conduct of the defendants had been proved, it would be obviously a cruel thing that they should suffer for the rest of their lives under a verdict which would stamp them with fraud, they having had no moral fraud in their intention. Every one must lament that, owing to the circumstances to which the principles of law were to be applied, it was now as difficult as ever it was to lay down in such cases the matter for the consideration of the jury. The jury should guard against letting any name which, so to speak, stunk in the nostrils of the public, which might be associated with that of the defendants, make the defendants suffer at their hands. It was most difficult, in any case, whether it was one of murder or fraud of companies, whatever it might be, to do this; and judges should strenuously caution juries against convicting a particular person in consequence of his connection with a particular concern, unless fraud was absolutely proved against the defendant by the evidence in the case. There were names that were notorious, and which were, rightly or wrongly, very unsavoury when they were pronounced; and the jury should be on their guard against allowing a particular name to prejudice the parties in a case unless the parties themselves were shown to have acted unfairly, improperly or fraudulently. Mere notoriety also should be guarded against. They should not suppose that everything that they heard was necessarily true, and they should not trust to their recollection of complicated affairs, but should give their verdict upon the evidence in the case alone. The present case was a strongly affirmative one; that was, it was a case that the plaintiffs must make out. One of the charges which the plaintiffs made was that of conspiracy, which, as he took it, involved fraud. The jury could not find for the plaintiffs unless they were satisfied that fraud had been committed, and that by that fraud the plaintiffs were induced to part with their money or to damage themselves by a disastrous contract, known to be such by the defendants. Unless this was made out affirmatively the jury could not find a verdict for the plaintiffs. Then, again, the case was placed upon this, that the plaintiffs were promoters, so as to render them liable tor forfeit their ill-gotten gains, and this also involved misconduct and want of proper caution and truth. His lordship then went through the correspondence and the evidence which had been produced, and left it to the jury to say whether they thought that the plaintiffs had succeeded in making out their case.

THE CASE OF COLONEL GAYER.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—With reference to Colonel Brine's letter in *The Times* of to-day, I beg to say that as soon as it was reported to me that an officer of the Indian Army had been landed at Southampton ill I sent a Surgeon-Major to see and report on the case. This officer reported that Colonel Gayer was not in a fit state to be removed, an opinion in which the civil practitioner in charge of Coloner Gayer concurred. He never rallied sufficiently to make his removal practicable and died in the hotel.

Although the only quarter available for sick officers here had been engaged by a War Office order for the reception of another officer, I had made arrangements to receive Colonel Gayer if his removal had been deemed practicable by his medical advisers.

No communication whatever was made to me regarding Colonel Gayer from the ship said to have anchored off Netley.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. H. MASSY, Surgeon-General, Principal Medical Officer.
Royal Victoria Hospital Netley, June 21.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—Colonel Brine's justly indignant letter under the above title in *The Times* of to-day has caught my eye.

I do not pretend to know whether "Duplicate Medical Boards could be wisely abolished or not, but I hope you will permit me to enforce what Colonel Brine says on another point—viz., that "wives and friends could be summoned by telegraph, if there was an officers' ward at Netley to meet urgent cases arriving by any ship"—by mentioning that it was only, as I am informed, through mere accident that the wife, or brother, or sisters of Colonel Gayer (who was a first cousin of my own) heard of his being at Radley's Hotel at Southampton in time to reach him before his death; whereas, had he been received into Netley Hospital when the Nepaul anchored off there, it is to be presumed that some official communication might have been at once sent to his family.

The receiving or refusing an invalid officer at Netley Hospital ought most certainly not to depend upon whether he happens to be in one of Her Majesty's troopships or in any other vessel, and there appears to be no reason why urgent sick cases of this kind in the Army should be less carefully provided for than those in the Navy, even though they may be fewer in number.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
EDMUND R. GAYER.
Lincoln's-inn, June 21.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—I travelled from Aden with the late Colonel Gayer on board the Nepaul.

Between Malta and Gibraltar I was consulted by one of his medical friends about getting him into Netley Hospital. I advised that a telegram should be sent from Gibraltar to Professor Maclean, who I knew would make all necessary arrangements for any sick officer arriving at Southampton, if only communicated with. My advice was not followed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. COOPER TODD.
8, Castlehill-avenue, Folkestone, June 24.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—Dr. Massy's letter in *The Times* of to-day fully exonerates the authorities at Netley from all supposition of neglect in the case of the late Colonel Gayer, but the fact that his brother contracted dysentery while in attendance on Colonel Gayer, and was for some days in a dangerous state, though, happily, now better, makes it desirable that instructions should be given to the surgeons in charge of steamers coming to Southampton, and bringing Indian officers dangerously ill, at once to communicate with the principal medical officer at Netley. It must be evident that such a course would give sufferers a better chance, if they were at once removed by skilled attendants to Netley, than if they were taken to an hotel. I am quite aware that at Radley's every attention possible was paid, but the fact that Colonel Gayer's brother contracted the disease is sufficient to recommend the course which I have suggested.

Colonel Gayer told me on the second day after his arrival at Southampton that delay had occurred at Kurrachee in obtaining his final certificate from the Medical Board. It may have been necessary, though it is scarcely possible to see why, in such a case, one hour's delay was required. The statement by the medical officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, endorsed on Colonel Gayer's medical history, proves beyond a doubt how exceedingly ill he was on first joining the Nepaul.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. M. LOWNDS, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Retired, H.M.I. Army.
Egham-hill, June 24.

THERE is a rumour that the Princess of Wales' youngest sister Thyra is to marry the Prince Imperial. We hear also that Princess Beatrice will be married to the new Duke of Cumberland, who will take his money from Bismarck and content himself with an English title and a Royal English bride.—*The World.*

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper is responsible for the following:—"Mr. Osborne, the American Preacher, appears to be gaining some notoriety in Madras. During his stay at Secundrabad he held several meetings, and at one his loud and persuasive eloquence quite won the hearts of the local Methedists, so much so that his denunciation of the wearing of jewellery induced his hearers to divest themselves of ther ornaments, and offer the same to the preacher as free-will offerings. Widows and married women parted with their wedding rings. One widow declared that she was not going to let her two rupee ring stand between her and God, while at the same time she was clad in muslin and lace worth far more than the simple pledge of her early vows."

ACCORDING to a Vienna paper, one of the mysteries in the history of precious stones has met with partial solution. Twelve famous diamonds of the French Crown, known as "the twelve Mazarins," because they had been newly cut by Mazarin's order, disappeared after the Revolution of 1830, and no one knew what had become of them. At the recent betrothal of King Alphonso with Princess Mercedes, an Amsterdam merchant came to Madrid with twelve diamonds, which he stated himself to be commissioned to sell by an owner who wished to remain unknown. These stones, on being examined by competent authorities, were pronounced to be no other than the missing Mazarins. The question is, where have they been since their disappearance? This strange story rivals the curious history of the Tavernier blue diamond, another unfortunate French jewel.

BEWARE OF BOGUS AGENTS AND SPURIOUS MACHINES!!

WE submit to any candid reader, that a Machine whose sales steadily increase through years of adversity and unparalleled depression in business, while the sales of every competitor fall off heavily year by year,

MUST BE THE BEST MACHINE.

The best always wins in the long run!!

Buy only the Genuine!! Beware of Counterfeits!!!

Every Genuine Machine bears this Trade Mark.

THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK

SEWING MACHINE SALES
FROM THE
SEWING MACHINE JOURNAL.

			In 1875	In 1876	In 1877
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	Sold	....	249852	262316	282812
Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co.	„	....	103740	108997	Refused.
Howe Machine Co.	„	....	...	109294	Returns not completed.
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	„	....	21993	14425	12237
Willcox and Gibbs	„	....	14522	12758	Refused.

☞ **Machines sold by Monthly Instalments. Prospectus and Lessons Free.** ☜

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BROACH 1868
GOLD

PORTO 1865
PORTO 1865

BROACH 1868
SILVER

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

LONDON 1851.

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

BOMBAY 1873

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case...Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless .... „ 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless .... „ 225

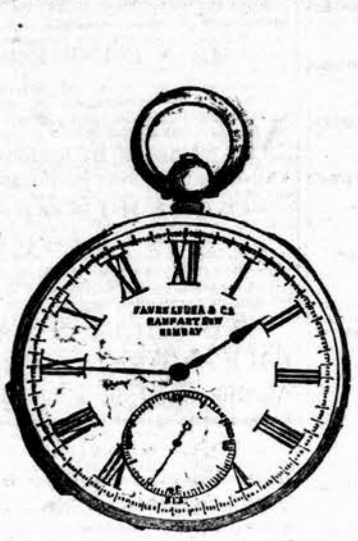
THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.

SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.



CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received, at ....Rs. 80
Do. with Alarum .... „ 85
In round brass case .... „ 40
With Alarum .... „ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval, crystal glass on all sides, Rs. 80 to Rs 150.

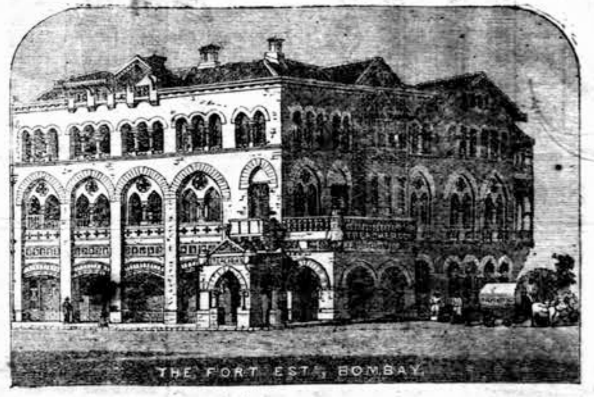
Do. going a year ....Rs. 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock).

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

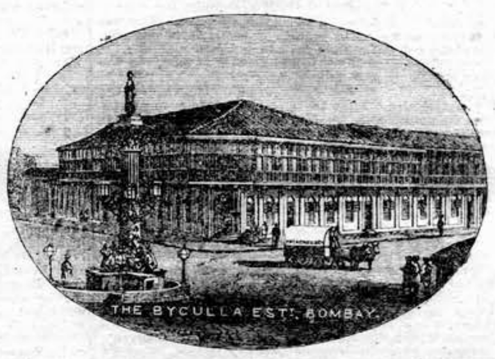
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

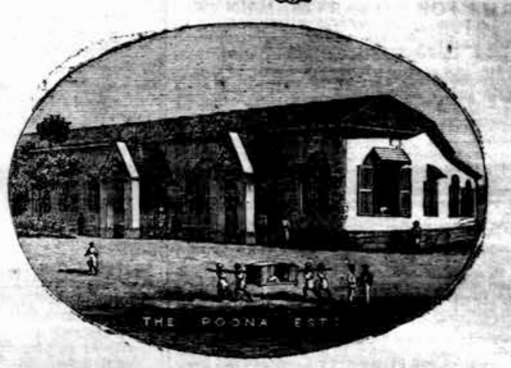
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY,


THE FORT EST^T, BOMBAY.

AND BRANCH AT POONA.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS — T & Co LIMITED — AND GENERAL MERCHANTS


THE BYCULLA EST^T, BOMBAY.


THE POONA EST^T

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. AVIZE. BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO. EPERNAY. COGNAC.
MADEIRA. RHEIMS. COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:—38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1878.

SHERRIES.	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.		PINTS.	
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ....Rs.	37	0	...	
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29	0	...	
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0	...	
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29	0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26	0	...	
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22	8	...	
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17	0	...	
MARSALA	16	0	...	
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31	0	...	
PORTS.				
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ....Rs.	32	0	17	8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27	0	15	0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19	0	...	
CHAMPAGNES.				
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ....Rs.	46	0	24	8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46	0	24	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry......	34	0	18	8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15	8
SPARKLING AVALON, the New Apple Champagne	18	0	10	0
SAUTERNES.				
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ....Rs.	31	8	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...	
BARSAC, light Table Wine..........	19	0	...	
BURGUNDIES.				
CHAMBERTIN ....Rs.	29	0	15	8
POMMARD....................	24	0	13	0
MACON	23	0	12	8
BEAUNE....................	19	0	10	8
CHABLIS	18	0	10	0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21	0
MOSELLES.				
FINE SPARKLING ....Rs.	32	0	...	
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40	0	22	0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27	0	...	
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20	0	...	
HOCKS.				
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ......Rs.	34	0	18	8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN....................	42	0	23	0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)..........	41	0	22	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36	0	19	0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26	0	14	0
HOCHHEIM „	25	0	13	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23	8	...	
GEISSENHEIM (STILL)..........	20	0	11	0
LAUBENHEIM „	17	8	9	8
HUNGARIAN WINES.				
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	22	8	12	8
CARLOWITZ	18	0	9	12

CLARETS.		CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.		PINTS.	
St. JULIEN, MEDOC	Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines	Rs. 10	0	5	12
BORDEAUX		.. 10	0	5	12
PETIT MEDOC		.. 12	8	7	4
MEDOC, Superior		15	8	9	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)		21	0	11	8
CHATEAU LAROSE	Superior after Dinner Wines	26	0	14	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX		31	0	16	8

SPIRITS.				
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ......Rs.	30	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit....................	27	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23	0	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18	0	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27	0	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...	
WHISKY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	0	...	
WHISKY, Irish, Treacher's, fine old, a pure unblended Malt Spirit	22	0	..	
WHISKY, Scotch; Crabbie's........	20	0	...	
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend) ..	22	0	...	
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27	8	...	
Do. do. **	31	8	...	
Do. do. ***	34	0	...	
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...	
MARTELL'S do.	27	8	...	
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36	0	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.					
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White ....per bottle.		3	12	2	0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest)	„	3	12	2	0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„	2	12	1	8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Green..	„	7	0	3	12
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Yellow..	„	5	8	3	0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	„	3	12	...	
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..	„	3	0	1	12
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..	„	3	0	...	
CREME DE ROSE	„	3	0	1	12
CREME DE VANILLE......	„	3	0	1	12
ANISETTE	„	3	0	...	
VERMOUTH	„	1	4	...	
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ..	„	3	8	1	12
GINGER WINE..........per doz.		17	0	...	
GRAPE WINE		17	0	..	
GINGER BRANDY	„	17	0	...	
ORANGE WINE............	„	17	0	...	
ORANGE BITTERS	„	18	0	10	0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS....	„	...		18	0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s .... BRANDY BITTERS ...... WINE BITTERS..........	½ Pints.	...		12	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.